THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869. Volume Twelve---Number 38.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

Terms for 1869:

DAILY—Yearly, by mail (in advance).....$10 00
Six months, do do 6 00
One month, do do 1 00
One week, payable to carrier or agent.. 25

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Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the times, in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,

Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Chicago wants a book publisher.

St. Valentine's day is next Sunday.

Norfolk, Va., claims 31,000 inhabitants.

The mud of Paris is sold for $120,000 a year.

Lexington, Ky., wants a Magdalen asylum.

Senator Henderson, of Missouri, is in Havana.

William S. Dodge has been re-elected mayor of Sitka.

Cuchares, the Havana bull fighter, left a fortune of $300,000.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention is in session in Cincinnati.

Thurston R. Bloom, Esq., an old citizen of Macon, Georgia, is dead.

Washington is flooded with Bostonians, seeking office under Grant.

The furniture of the Planters' Hotel, at Augusta, Ga., was sold on Friday.

The St. Louis *Democrat* clamors for the repeal of the Tenure-of-office act.

Frank Leslie printed 100,000 copies of the first number of the *New World*.

A new San Francisco theater has seats which tilt at the pleasure of the occupant.

Fox-hunting is a fashionable amusement with some of the ladies of Spottsylvania county, Va.

Carl Formes will play Shylock in London next month, and a jovial Shylock he will make.

George Sand takes the failure of her new drama to heart, and says she won't write another.

The can-can is giving place to *la boulangere*. The "starmy tulip" is another saltatory spasm.

Marie Rose, who took the first prize as a violinist at the Paris Conservatory, is to bring her fiddle hither.

Over 1,500 friends left their cards at Lamartine's villa in Passy, during the first four days after his return.

Captain J. H. Johnson, "Yuba Dam," has severed his connection with the Indianapolis *Mirror*, and returned to Louisville.

The body of Henry Gormley, who disappeared from Louisville three months ago, has been found in the river near the city.

The Albany courts have decided that a letter carrier is not a mail carrier, and can therefore be knocked down without "obstructing the mail."

On and after the first of March a double daily passenger service will be run across the line between New York and New Orleans, by way of Lynchburg.

An "engaged couple" in Hartford have been making love for thirty years but have not dared to marry for fear of two awful mothers-in-law in prospective.

A prize fight took place near Cincinnati the other day on a frozen island in the river. The combatants almost perished with cold, and, to conclude, were arrested.

They tell of a Fifth avenue mansion decorated with point lace curtains, India shawl coverings on the furniture, bronze doors, and silver monograms on everything.

A young man eighteen years old, named Stigler, put a pistol into his mouth and blew his brains out, at his father's residence, in Cincinnati, Tuesday night.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *News* says Mrs. Stover, daughter of President Johnson, accompanied by her children, passed through that city yesterday, *en route* to her home in Tennessee.

The advertisement for a drum major of the Paris National Guard has produced more than a score of applicants, all over seven feet in hight.

Some settlers near Hamburg, Iowa, beat a wayfarer till he became insensible, and, after stealing his money, tied him across the track of the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad.

The farm of W. T. Hearnes, of 144 acres, well improved, near Newton, Scott county, Ky., was sold a few days since to James H. Hawkins, of Bourbon, at $105 per acre, equal to cash.

Intense excitement prevails in Jacksonville, Illinois, respecting the mysterious murder of ex-Senator McConnel. His son offers one thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of the assassin.

In Nashville, Wednesday night, a soldier belonging to the Forty-fifth Regulars was shot dead by a militiaman. Both were in a disreputable locality, and they quarreled about a woman.

The Columbia *Phœnix*, announces the very sudden death at Orangeburg, South Carolina, on the 4th instant, of Miss Fanny Taber, formerly of Charleston, and a daughter of William R. Taber, editor of the Charleston *Mercury*, who was killed by Edward Magrath in a duel.

A recent statistical publication says that in the United States there are five hundred and forty-two daily papers, four thousand four hundred and twenty-five weekly and two hundred and seventy-seven monthly. Total, five thousand two hundred and forty-four. The number of printing offices exceeds six thousand.

A Helena, (Montana) dispatch of the 8th says that, on the 6th, a war party of Pen D'Oreille Indians attacked several lodges of Bloods at Sun river crossing, near Fort Shaw, killed six, wounded four, and took from a corral near the crossing twenty-five head of horses. They were pursued by a detachment from the Fort, but escaped.

THE LATEST INFAMY.

Brownlow's Proclamation Giving Certificates to Tillman and Smith.

How the Election Returns are Manipulated in the Interests of "Loilty."

The following, alluded to in yesterday's special from Nashville, we find in Thursday's Knoxville *Whig*:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, An election was held on the 3d of November last for eight members of Congress for the eight Congressional Districts in the State of Tennessee; and also for one for the State at large; and,

WHEREAS, R. A. Butler, Horace Maynard, William B. Stokes, William F. Prosser, Samuel M. Arnell, and Isaac R. Hawkins, were respectively elected from the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, as members of the Forty-first Congress, by a majority ranging at from two to ten thousand, as also was John B. Rogers for the State at large; and,

WHEREAS, There exists no controversy in regard to the election of these gentlemen, I have this day caused certificates of election to be made out, in due form, for each of the gentlemen above named, and

WHEREAS, In the Fourth and Eighth Districts contests exist between several rival candidates.

Now, therefore, I, William G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, do submit the following statements, and the conclusions at which I have arrived, after considering all the facts in the case.

From the returns in the office of the Secretary of the State it seems that, in the Fourth District, Sheafe received six hundred and sixty-six votes more than Tillman. But, correcting the returns by the law governing in such cases, by throwing out the vote of Lincoln county, as the election was held by order of the County Court, and the returns were made by the Coroner—the law requiring elections to be held and returns made by the Commissioner of Registration; and by throwing out the vote in the Civil Districts of the counties of Coffee and Marshall, in which it appears that the judges of election had not taken the necessary oath, the vote for that District would stand as follows: For Sheafe, 3,383, and for Tillman, 3,795; leaving Tillman's majority 432. I therefore award the certificate to Lewis Tillman.

The returns from the Eighth District show that John W. Leftwich received 6,532 votes; W. J. Smith, 5,543 votes, and David Nunn, 4,026 votes, giving Leftwich 989 majority over Smith. I utterly repudiate the vote of Tipton county, as an exhibition of the most stupendous fraud perpetrated in the State during the late election. I also cast out the vote of Fayette county, as held in open violation of the Franchise law. Besides these, a supplemental return by the Commissioner of Registration of Shelby county gives for that county alone, an addition of about 700 votes in favor of W. J. Smith over Leftwich, all of which gives Smith a clear majority of over a thousand above Leftwich. I therefore award the certificate of election to W. J. Smith.

If there had been no other law to be regarded in the issuance of commissions or certificates to the members of Congress but the Code (section 935), my duty would have been quite plain. But the "act to limit the elective franchise" has been since passed. It proposes a great change—I may say revolution—in our elective system. It announces that a large portion of our people have made war upon the Government and are unsafe depositories of the elective franchise. It provides, moreover, for a registration of voters, and declares that no one is a legal voter unless he shall have a certificate of registration, and that certificate must be obtained in a legal way. A valid registration becomes indispensable to a valid election. With official information before me that the votes cast for a candidate are illegal and his election void, and the Ku-Klux-Klans have used violence and other means of intimidation to deter legal voters from exercising the franchise, I cannot, and will not, certify that he is "regularly elected according to the laws of the State." Whatever others may think of my duty, I will not declare, in a certificate, or otherwise, that the election was regular in counties or districts, when I officially know it was not regular.

In these conclusions I am happily relieved of much responsibility, by the fact that my decision is not conclusive. The question is still open for the decision of Congress.

In testimony whereof I have signed the foregoing in the Executive Department, and affix the great seal of the State, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1869.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

FLETCHER-BROWNLOW.

The War of the Radical Press---Judge Fletcher on our Saintly Governor.

A Manly and Able Letter on the Tennessee Situation—Contending for a Republican Form of Government.

From the Nashville Banner, 11th.]

We have been permitted the use, for publication, of the following letter from Secretary Fletcher to a friend of his at Shelbyville. It was not intended for publication, (having been written in reply to a congratulatory letter approving the views recently expressed by Mr. Fletcher in a former letter published in the Nashville papers,) but, upon a proposition to publish it, Colonel Fletcher states that it contains his deliberate convictions and he is indifferent as to the use his friends may make of them:

SECRETARY OF STATES' OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 29, '69.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your letter approving my published views as a middle ground platform on which all may stand who desire a pacification of the country, and restoration of the old era of harmony and good will among our citizens.

Thirty years of agitation and four years of great civil war, and now four years of malignant government have sadly demoralized the country. A disregard of the Constitution and laws by our rules, the enactment and enforcement of laws originating in passion instead of principle, and the appearance of masked mobs and of repeated assassinations are all the out-cropping of that deplorable demoralization. These troubles will never end while either party insists on extreme measures. The controlling minds of all parties must make concessions, meet on mutual ground, ascertain the true principles of government and proceed from principles and not from passion. For four years I have looked on with an anxious eye at the progress of affairs in this State. The memory seeks in vain for some measure looking to the permanent prosperity of our people. As a native born son of Tennessee I have grieved over the condition of our people. I am ready to unite with any and all persons regardless of the past, in an effort to restore peace to this distracted commonwealth. But I am not ambitious and do not desire a prominent place in the foreground of any movement.

It has been mortifying to me that selfish men (and their name is legion) attribute my late publication to a lust for office. These men, judging others by themselves, and wholly unable to understand how any one can be actuated by disinterested motives, believe me to be bidding for some office. My motives are two-fold: First, and principally, to point out and give impetus, if possible, to true national principles in the Republican party in this State; and, secondly, to point and protest against those usurpations which are rapidly causing the State Government to degenerate into a miserable despotism—hoping to justify my friends in the support they have given me. The responsibility of such a step was great, as you may have observed. Mere dissent to the official acts of the Governor is pronounced by the Knoxville *Whig* as "treason against mankind."

I desire no office. I desire only to be allowed to plead for the restoration of peace and the administration of the Constitution, the repeal of obnoxious laws, and the faithful enforcement of all the laws until they may be regularly repealed.

In speaking of the existing administration I have used strong language. I do not thereby intend to be understood as questioning the validity and excellency of our present State government. I believe it to be as legal and as much entitled to our obligations as before the war. In short, that it is as legitimate as the government of England or New York, and is a government excellent in form. The franchise law, in its perpetual and unconditional features, and the machinery of that law, is all that I condemn in our form of government. The great evil is not in the spirit of the government, but in the usurpations of the Executive Department, and the passage of partisan and class laws calculated to irritate and inflame instead of to heal and improve the demoralization of the country in its social relations.

The most fearful feature in our affairs is that militia is considered the panacea for all social evils. Militia are intended by our Constitution to quell insurrection and rebellion, but individual cases of murder, however frequent, do not amount to insurrection or rebellion. We have had a simple lawsuit decided in the city of Nashville by the use of militia. It will take but a step more to introduce this agency in the collection of debts and the assessment of damages and as a means of carrying elections. I am amazed at the silence with which the people submit to these wrongs. When the Governor, a little over a year ago, in a well considered State paper, announced his determination to appoint all the officers of the State or not, as he deemed proper, I expected to hear one unanimous protest from all parties and from the general Government. But instead of that he was quietly elected to the United States Senate. It is true this assumed power has since been exercised only in the cases of Judges and Attorneys-General and a few county officers, but nevertheless, the power is assumed and submitted to, and operates a complete change of the Government from a republic to a despotism.

If the Governor has power to appoint the judicial, he has power to appoint the legislative and executive officers, for the warrant (the schedule) under which he acts applies to all alike. In a late number of the Governor's paper, this power is reaffirmed and proclaimed. But it is commendable in the people to be quiet and submissive, when resistance would only entail upon them additional sufferings. They must wait until their wrongs have attracted the ear of the general Government, which stands bound by the Constitution of the United States "to guarantee to them a republican form of government." Sooner or later this will be done. The weighty matters now upon the President and Congress have only diverted their attention. I have an abiding faith in the justice of the nation. That justice may be slow, but it is certain.

Most respectfully,
A. J. FLETCHER.

Texas Matters.

Captain A. E. Hooker, of the United States army, has taken charge of the Quartermaster's Department of Indianola.

The farmers on the Guadaloupe are highly elated with the prospect for good crops. The *Journal* says they never fail to make abundant crops after a wet season like the present.

Last Tuesday week G. F. Woodward was killed by his son-in-law, L. P. Spain. He was unarmed and shot five times with a six shooter and killed instantly. The *Journal* says it was a family affair.

The Indianola *Bulletin* says the railroad now building from that point is being pushed forward with great dispatch. The paper thinks that "with the completion of this road, property in Western Texas will become immensely valuable, and city property in Indianola will be in demand at fabulous prices."

It is widely known that a difference sprung up between Governor J. R. Baylor and Major Tom Ochiltree, during the war, and that these gentlemen, although well calculated to be friends, have really been, since the time referred to, at serious enmity. Their many acquaintances in this State and elsewhere, will therefore be gratified to learn that the difficulty between them has been honorably settled, through the influence of mutual friends a few evenings since, at the Exchage House in this city.—*Galveston News, 8th.*

The Navasota *Ranger* of the 28th gives the following account of an assault with intent to kill Parson Lancaster:

Last Saturday, while on the streets, we were ruffianly and cowardly attacked by a man, (not a citizen of this county), who, with pistol in hand, threatened to put a ball through us; and had it not been for some friends standing near by, he would perhaps have executed his murderous threat. Notwithstanding we might have been justified in shooting him down, we did not molest him in word or deed. It is true we were armed, not through choice, but in self-defense, as we had received an anonymous letter threatening assassination.

Bloody Riots in "Loil" Indiana.

On Saturday last, the locality near the line dividing Scott and Jackson counties was the scene of a most disgraceful riot. On Saturday morning Al. Jackson and Parker M. Hughbanks got drunk and went over from Austin to Caruthersville, and there got into a fight with some of the roughs of that place, coming off victorious. The Caruthersville "plugs," incensed at the defeat of their comrades, determined to avenge themselves. Accordingly, on the evening of the same day, a posse numbering nearly a dozen, among them two men named Brown, Jesse Brant, and one England, well filled with Jersey lightning, started for Austin, and there they indulged in a great deal of bravado and blackguarding, asserting their capacity and intention to "clean out" the town. They soon had a chance to prove the quality of their muscle. A crowd of Austin roughs charged upon them, and for a while there was a lively fight, in which railroad tools, coupling pins, spikes, and other dangerous missiles flew back and forth with amazing rapidity, and with some damage to the Jackson county rowdies, one man being cut across the face. One of the Browns obtained a sudden and prominent bump on the back of his head. Being overpowered, the Jackson county rowdies retreated. One of the Browns was captured, but by denying his name he managed to escape.

There has been a feud existing between these parties ever since last July, and it is feared the matter may yet have a more serious and fatal termination.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, 11th.*

THEATRICAL MANNERS.—Mr. Tholer, "one of the quietest and most gentlemanly actors" in the Fisk opera troupe, has punched the head of Bergfeld, the pastoral and mild-mannered director. Bergfeld's face was bruised and his teeth broken, and by the end of his interview with the gentlemanly actor he was insensible. "C'est un sort crigeant" to be a director. If these are the manners of "the quietest and most gentlemanly actor in the troupe," what kind of manners have the less amiable members?—*N. Y. Herald.*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Probabilities of Becoming the Standard Bearer in Tennessee.

Special Correspondence Nashville Banner.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1869.

DEAR BANNER: Not knowing what kind of an apology to make for thus constituting myself your momentary correspondent, I have concluded to make none at all; but with a running pen to write at random something of what is being done and said in this great political emporium—the home of politicians. And as a beginning to my letter, I propose first to say a word or so in regard to Andrew Johnson, who will, in a few weeks, vacate the White House to its new *lessee* for the next four years. Nor has any President ever surrendered that building with more willingness than will its present occupant. Conscious that he has discharged his duty to the Constitution and the country, he will most thankfully throw aside the robe of office, with a view to rest and quiet in his beloved Tennessee. Such, I am sure, is the sincere wish of Andrew Johnson. But will that wish be gratified? I do not think so. Some of the Radicals here assert that he is politically dead, but the more knowing ones shake their heads and say, "Johnson is yet a young man, and the people of Tennessee may take him up, elect him Governor in August next, and in due time return him to the Senate." This is the way the more knowing Radicals talk. Hence it is that a Tennesseean is asked on every side, "what will Johnson do now?" As a matter of course I cannot answer this question, and can only say that in my opinion the *people* of Tennessee will give him anything he will consent to accept. I am therefore frank to say to these inquiries that if the President will consent to become a candidate for Governor in August, that he will have but little if any trouble in being elected, the *franchise* to the contrary notwithstanding. But will he consent? On this point, I am not certain, but I have reason to believe though, if the conservative masses of Tennessee will but unite in an address to the President, asking him to become a candidate for Governor, that he will do so. Let me be understood, however. By an address I do not mean the *nomination* by a convention, accompanied with a few county officers, but nevertheless, the power is assumed and submitted to, and operates a complete change of the Government from a republic to a despotism.

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The Attempt to Assassinate President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Shortly after eight this evening a young woman named Annie Oriell was discovered in one of the corridors of the White-House moving toward the private apartments of the President. When asked what she wanted she replied, "I am sent by God Almighty to kill Andrew Johnson." She was taken into custody, when an old-fashioned double-barreled pistol was found in her possession, which, however, was not loaded. It appears that she had entered the White House in the afternoon and concealed herself. She was evidently laboring under an attack of insanity, which is said to have been caused by her apprehension that she would loose the entire savings of herself and sister gained in the Treasury Department during several years past and invested in a little homestead for her family. This property she was notified yesterday she would have to give up because it was purchased under a tax title. She is now in the hands of the police, and will be examined to-morrow, preparatory to sending her, if need be, to the insane asylum.

Fatal Affray in a Magistrate's Office.

From the Nashville Banner, 11th.]

A very serious difficulty took place in the office of Justice G. W. Spain, near the second toll-gate, six miles from Nashville, on the Nolensville Pike, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. It appears that Lawson Patterson and an old man named McConnell, had a law suit, then being heard, in regard to the attachment of the former's corn crop. Patterson, it seems, took exception to a portion of McConnell's testimony and denounced him as a "d—d liar," upon which a son of McConnell drew his pistol and shot Patterson in the back portion of the neck, producing a slight wound and bringing him to the floor. Patterson regained his feet and commenced firing at young McConnell. A general fight ensued, in which from fifteen to twenty shots were fired. James Phillips, who, with thirty others, were in the room at the time, was accidentally shot through the body from side to side, and mortally wounded. Young McConnell received a slight wound in the hip. The firing is said to have been rather "promiscuous."

GENERAL LEE IN FAVOR OF THE NEW MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Whig* quotes approvingly and conspicuously the following: "The editor of the Petersburg *Index*, writing from Washington, says: 'I see that the *Express*, Norfolk *Virginian*, *Examiner* and Fredericksburg *News* are still exercising themselves about the honor of the old State and its good people.' The writer adds, by authority, that 'General Lee not only heartily agreed with the new movement, but was among the first to suggest the ideas which control it.' The fact is, all sensible people in Virginia and elsewhere in the South are prepared for peace, and expect it under General Grant's administration, and those old politicians who cast obstacles in the way of a consummation so devoutly to be wished should be shelved forever."—*New York Herald.*

A grand mail route on our western border is in contemplation. The Postmaster General is considering the propriety of establishing a mail service on the old route from Fort Smith, Ark., to Fort Concha, Texas—a distance of five hundred and twenty miles.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

AN UNFAILING AND RAPID

Cure for Scrofula

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Skin Diseases.

White Swelling, Falling of the Hair, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Ringworm, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, Etc., Etc., Etc.

As a Blood Purifier it stands unrivaled, and is indorsed by the most eminent Physicians of the country. A cure is guaranteed in every case where it is used according to directions.

READ the evidence of those who have been relieved by its use:

MR. E. WILDER:

I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and Sores all over my body, and for three years have been confined to my bed. All hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. I was expected to die at any time, but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw your "Sarsaparilla and Potash" recommended for Scrofula, and sent for it immediately, and from the third dose I felt relief. The sores have nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am fleshier than I ever was in my life, and feel better than I have for twenty years. I consider it the best medicine ever placed before the public. It is almost a miracle that I am alive.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

Louisville, Ky.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a great many years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market sts., Louisville.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Dec. 29, 1867.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I have used your Sarsaparilla and Potash in many cases of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and various other diseases, in all of which I have effected a permanent cure. I use it constantly in my practice, and regard it as the best medicine that could be compounded.

Very truly yours,
J. A. THOMAS, M. D.

GRIFFIN, GA., Nov. 25, 1867.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Sir—I have suffered for seven years with pains and risings in my legs from impure blood, and have been entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla and Potash.

My wife has been in feeble health, and suffered very much from general debility; but since the use of two bottles of your Stomach Bitters she has much improved; and by continuing the use of them for a short time I am certain she will be entirely cured.

Respectfully, J. G. SEARS.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER:

Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and cured of a very serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years—and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with Scrofulous Ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the professional care of several skillful physicians, with but partial relief. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

MERCURIAL TAINT.

The only preparation that effectually eradicates the destructive effects of mercury, and that has ever been prescribed by regular physicians, is Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash. Any one who has ever taken mercury in any form whatever should not delay when, with the use of a few bottles of this invaluable medicine they can at once eradicate and purge all bad effects of mercury from the system.

EDWARD WILDER.

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
J. W. JONES & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION.

THOMAS JAMES FINNIE,
Before the War, of Memphis, Tennessee.
W. J. DAVIS,
Louisville, Kentucky.

T. J. FINNIE & CO.,

Real Estate, Exchange,

Collection, Provision, Produce

—AND—

General Commission Agency,

No. 81 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

ja29

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

MEMPHIS OIL CAN MANUFACTORY.

G. W. SCOTT,

(Successors to Jukes & Scott,)

DEALER IN

STOVES, GRATES, MANTLES, Etc.

Also, have on hand, at all times, a good supply of

Coal and Aurora Oils

At Wholesale and Retail.

Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.

236 Second Street, Memphis.

ROOFING, Guttering and general Job Work promptly executed and warranted.

Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. R. Greenlaw, S. Mosby and J. M. Provine.

ja29 G. W. SCOTT.

GASTRONOMY.

A NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD

IT was M. Brillat Savarin, the celebrated French Gastronome, who first said that the "man who invents a new dish does more for society than the man who discovers a planet."

THE SANDWICH CHEESE,

An Italian preparation, is now offered to the public as a most delicious, wholesome and convenient Lunch, for the use of families, hotels, sample rooms, bachelors, picnics and travelers. It is eaten on bread, biscuit or toast, and is just such an article as has long been needed.

On the Continent it is held to be a most palatable relish, and as appetizer and promotive of digestion, very excellent. For Luncheon, or at the close of Dinner, it is UNSURPASSED.

It is excellent for Sandwiches. Especially is it adapted for those climates where the article of Cheese cannot be kept in a sound condition for any length of time.

It may be used as a seasoning for soups, hash or stews, and warmed upon a stove, after the can has been opened, it makes without further preparation a most

DELICIOUS WELSH RARE BIT.

For travelers and others, it is far more economical and convenient than sardines, deviled or potted meats.

The proprietors, whilst unwilling to resort to the usual sensational methods for bringing the

SANDWICH CHEESE

To the notice of the public, cannot but ask for it a trial, feeling satisfied that its merits will then be properly acknowledged.

It is neatly put up in cans, with blue and gold labels, in cases of Two Dozen at $8 per case. Three sample cans sent by express on receipt of $1 25.

For sale by all respectable grocers and dealers in canned goods. Prepared only by

BEMENT BROTHERS,
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Also, manufacturers of

BEMENT'S XXX SAUCE,

Equal to any Sauce made. Put up in cases of Two Dozen Bottles at $6 per case.

P. S.—Agents wanted in all parts of the country, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

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CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by some cheap, worthless machine, which some unprincipled peddler may offer you, claiming it to be the "Union Look Stitch," or some other name intended to deceive. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine in the market.

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And will realize that condition sooner or later in proportion to the energy and enterprise chiefly of her Merchants. We wish to do OUR SHARE in bringing about this consummation.

DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED.

And are at this time SPENDING MONEY FREELY in sending our Agents through Arkansas, Mississippi and West Tennessee, selling forth the ACTUAL INDUCEMENTS which our Wholesale Merchants are enabled to offer. We have provided our House with A BIG STOCK of Goods, bought before the late advance, and can sell to CASH BUYERS (we do not want to do an old fogy business) as advantageously as ANY HOUSE in ANY MARKET. We ask MONEYED MERCHANTS to call and try us.

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12. The Society deals Equitably with its policy-holders.
13. The Equitable has made more progress since its organization than any other Life Company in the World.
14. Its rates are based upon the actual experience of the Society.
15. Its modes of applying dividends are more numerous and advantageous than those of any other Company in the World.
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17. The amount of new business during the year ending September 1, 1868, was $51,866,814.
18. Its policies average larger in amount than those of any other Company, showing that capitalists select the Equitable for purposes of investment.
19. The profits of the business are apportioned to the assured on the "Contribution Plan," which is conceded to be the only Equitable mode of division; and not by the mode adopted by many Companies, which is greatly UNJUST to a large proportion of the policy-holders.
20. It is as liberal in the conduct of its business as is consistent with safety to the assured, and does not sacrifice proper caution to an ambition to increase the nominal amount of its business, as is the case with many new Companies.
21. It employs the best medical talent for examination of applicants, and writes policies only on the very best lives, thus keeping the mortality among its assured far below the average.
22. Policies in this Company may become self-sustaining, by the operation of dividends, in a comparatively short term of years.
23. Policies in this Company, by the application of dividends in the appropriate method, constantly increase in amount, without increase of premium, until after the lapse of a term of years, it is expected they will be at least doubled.
24. Losses in this Company are promptly paid, and all claims are always given without delay to the interested parties.
25. It combines all the advantages of all other Companies, without any of their objectionable features.

The new "Tontine Dividend Policies" have been introduced, thus giving policy-holders a permanent Cash income during life—a very fine investment.

Policies issued on single lives from $250 to $50,000.

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Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran,
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Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair,
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☞ Particular attention paid to filling orders.

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Attention! Stock Dealers and Planters.

I have at private sale, at a bargain,

TWO Blooded Black Hawk Morgan Stallions. One Blooded Bay Vermont Morgan Stallion. One fine Maltese Jack, and one fine Mammoth Jack. One fine Riding Pony.

R. VAN BROCKLIN,
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SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 281 Main street, Agent. Price, 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. je4

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Four second-hand, second-size Billiard Tables, complete and in good condition. M. McKEOGH,
feb13 Peabody Billiard Hall.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Storehouse, No. 316 Front street. Apply at A. J. ROACH & CO'S,
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FOR RENT—The "Cherry Place." Terms reasonable. Apply to PARTEE & HARBERT, 11 Union street. ja26

FOR RENT—One large Front Room, Main street, between Jefferson and Court. Also, For Sale—1,000 CONCORD GRAPE LAYERS. Inquire at 258 Main street, up-stairs.
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STRAYED OR STOLEN.

LOST OR STOLEN—A small BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG; answers to the name of "Joe"; has ears similar to a rabbit's, and two small scald marks on back. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to 276 Front street, any information by which he can be recovered. R. W. LAMB.
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WANTED—A Dwelling House containing Five or Six Rooms, between Poplar and Union streets. Address "C. S. J.," Avalanche Office. feb13

WANTED—DAIRYMEN. Apply to M. FIX, corner Water and Jefferson streets.
feb9

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE

SATURDAY, ... February 13, 1869

Now that the Radicals have triumphed by slandering the South—now that they wish to invest money among a people they have so long vilified, they begin to discover that we are not the barbarians which they have represented. The ingenuity of Yankee journalists has been taxed in the invention of the most monstrous stories about "rebel barbarities" practiced upon "poor, inoffensive Union men." Horrid cuts have disfigured the Northern papers, representing the hanging, burning and torturing of harmless carpet-baggers and negroes. These were the lying agencies by which the Northern mind was poisoned and the election of GRANT secured. The New York *Tribune* was the filthy sewer through which a perpetual stream of slander and vituperation was poured upon the South—her institutions, her people and their domestic habits. But falsehood having subserved its purpose, the *Tribune* now says:

"There is much to admire in the domestic habits of the middle and even of the upper classes of the Southern people, and this is most admired by those who, by a residence, have learned what these habits are. We refer to their simplicity, hospitality and natural kindness of heart. Perhaps their is no portion of the Caucasian race so little elevated above what daily concerns the common masses of mankind, either by fortune or station, or whose native goodness is less obscured by the fashions and manners of the day."

Thus has this hoary-headed calumniator of the South given the lie to his own assertions. If this be true, and all who know the Southern people know it to be so, how grossly have the *Tribune* readers and the Northern Abolitionists been deceived, or how barbarous and malignant have they been in the treatment of the beaten South! This gleam of truth and justice to the South, breaking through the clouds of Abolition ignorance and malevolence engendered by the *Tribune*, shows the baneful extent to which wilful falsehood and barbarism can be provoked or bribed by partisanism and fanaticism. The above truth, taken from the *Tribune*, is another evidence to show that the substratum of the late war, which was a malevolent and innocent prejudice against the South, was created by systematic falsehood; and that all the subsequent oppressive legislation for the South is false, malignant and barbarous. If the Abolition leaders are capable of uttering such truths, is it impossible that the masses cannot be educated to act upon them? The infamous JOHN W. FORNEY, the editor of two newspapers, the *Press* at Philadelphia and the *Chronicle* at Washington, for four years has been breathing the stinking vapors of his breath upon the South. He was the biggest, mangiest dog of the whole pack that was yelping at the heels of the South. In both of his papers he raised the cry of "rebel," "traitor," and rehashed the horrors of the late war—"Fort Anderson," "rebel prison pens," "slave drivers," "blood hounds, negro massacres," with all the imaginary atrocities that the mind could conceive, were served out day by day to the multitude, until it became filled with fury against the South. If FORNEY told the truth in his papers, the late rebels were organized into secret bands who killed negroes for amusement, and Northern white men for plunder, or to gratify their vengeance; but now, since "we are agent for the sale of lands," how enchanting the view, and how lamb-like the Ku-Klux's appear! A sudden change has come over the spirit of this veteran slanderer. He has recently engaged in the land business—proposes to sell Southern land to Northern capitalists—and now, that he can make money out of the people he has so long traduced, he says we are not as bad as he represented us to be. He desecrates the pure soil of Virginia with his cloven hoofs and insults her noble people by sickening palaver and fulsome panegyric. The grand old Commonwealth survived FORNEY'S ridicule, abuse and falsehoods; but if she is now to be cursed with the odium of his good will, we fear her doom is sealed. The people of the South have, for the last three years, been the victims of calamities as bitter as often falls to the lot of a subjugated people. They have experienced nearly all the evils known to nations—famine, military tyranny, vilification, poverty, and suffering in all its varied forms. Whenever they expressed discontent, they were charged with being rebellious; whenever they besought their conquerors to remove some of the evils under which they suffered, they at once awakened a fresh storm of abuse, and experienced new forms of oppressions more humiliating and insufferable than before. But the tardy justice, which such slanderers as GREELEY and FORNEY have done our people, is the beginning of that "sober second thought" which will soon be developed throughout the North among a people who must see that we have been crushed with a political tyranny unprecedented in the annals of history; that our patience has been tested as no other people's were ever tested. For the sake of peace we have quietly borne insult added to insult. For the sake of peace we have quietly permitted our reputation to be traduced and slandered in the eyes of the whole world; our conscience fettered and cramped by the thumb-screw of military despotism; our lives, in many instances, in jeopardy before irresponsible and unprincipled drumhead courts; our citizens thrown into prison and refused trial by jury or to be made acquainted with the charges preferred against them: these and many other indignities have been heaped upon us which have fully tested our powers of endurance, and which few people would have peacefully submitted to notwithstanding the South is to-day as loyal to the Constitution and the Union as the people of any State in the Union. We may despise some of the laws of Congress and the States, but we have not defied or disobeyed any one of them. We know what we say when we declare that there is nothing in the form of law which has been ordained as such by Congress or the State Legislatures that our people have not recognized. It is true we differ with these representatives of the people radically as to the justice of many of their acts. We believe many of them unconstitutional, and probably many more unjust, but we recognize them all, and in good faith submit to them all. The charge that our people are now rebellious, if by that charge is meant a purpose on their part to resist any law of Congress, is known by the miserable wretches who make it to be the basest of base calumnies. No people upon the face of the earth would bear with a patience and fortitude more striking than have the people of the South for the sake of peace borne, what they recognize as law, but what they believe to be oppressive and unjust.

THE more our Radical rulers attempt to clear their skirts of blame in the school fund robbery, the closer corruption sticks to them. The agitation has thrown to the surface some ugly facts, on which a disloyal and rebellious press is not indisposed to comment. It turns out that after the State Treasurer, through the pressure exerted by nearly all the leading members of the Legislature, transferred the school fund to RUTTER, every inquiry into the matter was productive of nothing but whitewashing. With unblushing hardihood the Governor asserted in a special message on the 10th of December, 1866, that until within a few days he had never heard of the transfer, which occurred six months before. And in this message he spoke of it as simply a loan by the State, and was at pains to relieve the Legislature of censure by saying: "I intend no reflection on the bank, as all banks have a right to borrow and loan money in their legitimate operations." This was whitewashing No. 1. Afterward Legislators SPENCE, BOSSON, ELLIOTT and NORMAN came to Memphis to investigate. They reported having been met by Mr. RUTTER "in a spirit of manly candor, exhibiting an earnestness to furnish the committee with the condition of the bank and the evidence of its ability and purpose to meet at once the demands of the committee. The committee scrutinized the condition of the bank, and was impressed with its solvency. The final arrangement between the committee and the bank resulted in the prompt payment by the bank of the sum of $346,052 60, twenty-three bonds of the State for $1,000 each, and satisfactorily arrangements for the payment of the balance." This was whitewashing No. 2; but BROWNLOW'S pet committee did not rest here. In a card prepared for Mr. RUTTER and intended to remove any suspicions that might still linger in the public mind, the members of the committee over their official signatures, "take pleasure in saying they have been met with a promptness on the part of the managers of that bank truly commendable. They have met our demand, and we have no hesitancy in saying that we regard the bank *entirely safe*, and trust it may continue to do a prosperous and profitable business. It has our best wishes for its success, and we shall take an early occasion to present the subject to the Legislature in a most favorable light." This was whitewashing No. 3. In January, 1867, the Governor recommended a joint select committee of both Houses, with necessary powers, to once more overhaul the matter. It was necessary to make a showing of protecting the interests of the State. As the four members previously employed had reported to please the Governor and convince the public that everything was lovely, he recommended them by name as suitable for a new committee, and suggested that a fifth be selected by the House. The fifth member was Mr. WINES, of Montgomery. The committee, as before, made a glowing report on the relations of the bank to the State, and promised another, which to this day has never been seen. Of course it was never made. This was whitewashing No. 4. These facts are from the official records, and furnish their own best comment. People can believe that this committee, composed of men known to be shrewd, were deceived by so silly a manipulator as RUTTER; or they can believe the various reports to have been made to please BROWNLOW. Or they can believe them to have been the result of those peculiar appliances so gratifying to the truly loyal, and used by PARHAM with such powerful effect on the other patriots. We are not so disloyal as to accuse the eminently virtuous BROWNLOW of being influenced by unworthy considerations in having this little transaction whitewashed. It occurs to us that this journal fully recognizes the virtues of that matchless official. But he may have had a few back-door friends less disinclined to considerations that move the flesh. And the members of the committee may have also been afflicted with back-door friends not insensible to the blandishments of the root of all evil. That is all. The people pay their money and can take their choice.

THE temper of our much respected and valued friend of the *Evening Ledger* is evidently curdled, and he seems disposed to squeeze some of his own verjuice into our milky nature. With a kind of touch-me-not air, a puffy say-nothing-to-me-or-I'll-get-dignified sort of countenance, he frowned upon the AVALANCHE yesterday evening. With "the gushing wine" of kindness we hope to dry up the sap of his asperity and to relax the rigidity of his features into a smile as sweet as that which the beautiful little girl on tother side of the Hellespont lavished upon the web-footed, amphibious LEANDER. Neighbor, DIGNITY is the stale device of worsted foes. The vanquished resort to it just as naturally as the hunted ostrich sticks its head in the sand, or the cuttle-fish, when pursued, emits its dark liquid. It is said that the most grave and solemn cannot be dignified with smut on the nose, and we fear our neighbor will not be able to wash the smut from his proboscis until the soap of Time furrows his cheeks and whitens his locks. If our neighbor regards a little inoffensive pleasantry as "vulgarity and billingsgate," what will he think when a cotemporary opens on him with the whole park of editorial artillery? The *Ledger* essays to instruct us as to the duties of journalists. We were conducting a paper when our neighbor was sliding on the floor in his swadling clothes, and if we have not yet learned our duty, we fear we are too old to learn new tricks. We are satisfied with our course, and so are our readers and the public, judging from the fact that we have a much larger circulation than any paper in Memphis or in the South. Time and experience will also teach our neighbor that the charge of desertion to principle, and apostacy to party, is much more discourteous and offensive than the little harmless badinage which in his fastidious taste he politely calls "vulgarity and billingsgate."

We see nothing in the *Ledger's* article requiring an answer, and if his argument is the strongest that can be made against universal suffrage we are not surprised that the whole South is espousing the doctrine which we foresaw six months ago was the only hope of the Southern people. In the Southern States, as the *Ledger* well knows, the whites are in possession of nearly all the property. In all but two, they out number and can out vote the negroes. The wealthy whites are very intelligent, and are exceedingly skilful in the arts of political management. Their wealth gives them a great advantage. Even the negroes would concede to them the important offices, requiring experience and legal attainments. To admit that the whites have anything to fear from the blacks is anything but complimentary to them, and is a surrender of their claims to superiority. The absurd pretence that the exercise of the right of voting by negroes, who constitute only one-tenth of the Northern population and less than one-third of the Southern population, will make them our rulers, is unworthy of notice. With a frequency and a flippancy which does "not comport with refined and elevated journalism," our neighbor twaddles about our desertion to principle. We presume he has the National and State Democratic platforms before him, and we would ask him to point out the principle we have abandoned—the plank we have deserted. Our factious neighbor is not the embodyment of all the political orthodoxy of the country, and to disagree with him may be deserting vagaries that will keep our people in perpetual bondage; but it is no apostacy to the best interest of the South or to the policy which is now being generally adopted by our people. But we can well afford to smile at the *Ledger's* bulls of excommunication—its charge of treachery and desertion, since we find ourselves in Company with General ROBERT E. LEE, who has recently espoused the cause of universal suffrage as the only mode by which peace can be given to the country.

WASHINGTON.

A Night of Extraordinary Confusion in the House of Representatives.

Disgraceful Fight Over the Question of Counting the Votes of Louisiana and Georgia—Glorious Vision of a Free Country for Groveling Europe to Admire—Splendid Dirt Throwing by Butler and Ingersoll.

Of the disgraceful scene in the House, Wednesday night, the telegraphic correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The ordinary business routine of the House was observed until nearly one o'clock, the time selected for beginning the count, and further legislative business was then suspended. The order was read, which provided the positions which the Senators and officers of the two Houses should occupy, and the Senate was notified that the House was ready to go into joint session for the purpose of counting the electoral vote. Soon thereafter the members of the Senate entered, preceded by Vice President Wade and Secretary Gorham, the House receiving them standing, and took seats at the right of the Speaker's desk. Mr. Wade took the chair of the presiding officer, and the committee to count the votes—Messrs. Conkling, of the Senate, and Wilson, of Iowa, and Pruyn, of the House—took their places at the Clerk's desk, flanked by the Secretary of the Senate on one side, and by the Clerk of the House on the other. Order was enforced, and the business of the convention began.

The first certificate opened was from the electors of New Hampshire. The certificate of the Governor of the State, relative to the choice of electors was read at length, and then the vote announced. The certificate set forth that five votes had been cast for U. S. Grant for President of the United States, and five for Schuyler Colfax for Vice President. Mr. Wade then said that the reading of the certificates would be dispensed with, unless called for by some member. The counting then proceeded with the several States, without incident, for an hour, the proceeding becoming very dry and uninteresting.

When the State of Louisiana was reached, the irrepressible Mullins objected to the counting of the vote, on the ground that the election was not valid. The Senate repaired to its room to agree on a vote, and during the interval the House also considered the objection, and it was overruled by a vote of 130 to 53. Soon after the Senate returned, and the announcement was made that it had also decided to receive the vote of Louisiana, and it was therefore counted.

The monotony of the proceedings was not again interrupted to any extent until the whole list of States had been gone over, excepting Georgia, which had been delayed until the last, in anticipation of trouble. The seal of the envelope was at last broken by Mr. Wade, and the papers handed to Mr. Conkling, who began to look them over, when Mr. Butler sprang up in his seat and objected to the convention receiving the vote, at the same time sending to the Clerk's desk his reasons in writing.

THE DIRT.

At this time began the scenes which are alluded to above. The President undertook to entertain the objections, on the ground that both houses had already taken definite action on the case of Georgia by the passage of Mr. Edmund's first resolution. Objection was made, and Mr. Blair moved the Senate to retire and consider also the case of Nevada, whose returns were irregular. Cries of "too late, too late," came from the President's seat and from all part of the House. Mr. Butler declared that the House could not be bound by the joint action, and proceeded to tell why, when the President called him to order. The cry was taken up by Senators and members, and "order, order," came from every quarter, Mr. Wade rapping vigorously with his gavel, but the confusion increased. The President tried to explain, but could not be heard, and Mr. Butler again took the floor, showing little courtesy to Wade, and began to speak on the constitutionality of something or other, and its effect hereafter. In the midst of his impassioned oration Mr. Wade said, "The Senate will retire."

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, cried out, "What for?" The President, with much emphatic show of temper, threw down his gavel and said the Senate would retire according to law, which raised a great laugh, and the Senators repaired to their chambers, where they remained until after four o'clock. There was much rambling and discussion during the interval, and an irregular vote was had, and Mr. Butler was sustained by a vote of one hundred and seventeen to fifty-seven.

When the Senate returned to the hall Mr. Wade announced that the joint resolution had been sustained. Mr. Butler snapped back angrily with slurs at the Senate and its President, insisting upon his objection. Mr. Wade said the vote would be counted. Mr. Butler, at the top of his voice cried out, "I appeal from your decision."

Mr. Wade—"There is no appeal."

The excitement now became intense, and there was the wildest confusion, the President having no control over the thoroughly excited body. Butler again, at the top of his voice, appealed from the decision without avail. Saulsbury and Doolittle sprang to their feet and hurled invectives at Butler; Butler hurled them back. Half the members and spectators were on their feet swinging their arms and yelling for order. Farnsworth tried to have his say, and, Ingersoll called him to order half a dozen times. Sharp words echoed through the hall from every quarter, mixed with cries of "order," clapping of hands and laughter.

Mr. Butler was wild with rage. Mr. Wade was cool and obstinate, but incapable of preserving order. "Let us have peace," came from the Democratic side. Butler, with his sleeves rolled up, shrieked that the Senate ought to have leave to go home; that the House could take care of itself, and intimating that the Senate and its President were interlopers. The excitement at this point can't be described. It extended through the entire hall and into the galleries. Only the word "order!" could be heard, repeated from a thousand lips, from every direction. Colfax sprang to his feet, and, with a voice that could be heard above the terrible roar and din, directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any member of the House who refused to obey the orders of the President. The Sergeant sprang into the thickest of the fray, apparently, just in time to prevent a personal collision between Messrs. Ingersoll and Farnsworth. There was little abatement of the excitement for some time, but Mr. Wade found an opportunity to declare the result, and announced that U. S. Grant, of Illinois, had been elected President of the United States, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Vice President of the United States. He then ordered the Senate to retire.

The Speaker resumed the chair, and called the House to order, when Mr. Butler, smarting over his defeat, said he arose to a question of privilege, and submitted a resolution declaring the action of the Senate and its President arbitrary and tyrannical. Upon this resolution he took the floor, and spoke for half an hour as only Butler can speak under the severest mental excitement. While confining himself to parliamentary language, he yet found words of the most cutting and abusive character. He denounced the Senate; he denounced Wade; he instanced supposed cases which inferred the most dishonorable motives in Mr. Colfax, and his words boiled out seething and hissing with rage, which he did not attempt to conceal. Mr. Colfax, whose feelings could only be judged by his blanched face and trembling hands, asked permission to reply, having previously vacated the chair to Mr. Dawes, and taken a seat among the members. Mr. Butler declined to give him the floor, and continued to pour out his impassioned eloquence. At last, from sheer exhaustion, he resumed his seat, and the floor was given to Mr. Colfax. Not a trace of anger was visible in his voice or manner. Very calmly and smoothly he began, and for the first time during the day there was silence in the Chamber. There was no invective, no denunciation in his speech; it was dignified, calm, impressive, and mainly such a speech, indeed, as only an American gentleman can pronounce; but every period cut to the quick, although not a single harsh word was used.

The House, without coming to a vote on Mr. Butler's resolution, finally adjourned—not, however, before it became necessary to light the hall.

Whatever may be said of the disgraceful scenes, there can be no doubt that had Mr. Wade been a capable, or even an ordinary presiding officer, there would have been no difficulty whatever. He simply did what he did without giving any reason for his action, and did it, too, in a manner which insulted and angered the entire House; and the members, while they had no sympathy with Mr. Butler personally, and denounced much that he said and did as an unwarranted course, were only too willing to find somebody who had the courage and audacity to resent their insults before the thousands of spectators and representatives of the crowned heads of Europe.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

NASHVILLE.

Brownlow Resigns and will Hand in his Checks on the 28th.

Report of the Committee in the Richards' Case—It is Referred Back after a Hot Debate—Proposition to Expel—More Hot Work Chalked out for To-Day—"My Brother, the General," Working for Richards—Shelby County Agricultural Society—Probably the Melish will be Disbanded—Arnell in the Toils—Mullins Indicted by the Grand Jury—The State Homicide—Enterprise of an Associated Press Reporter.

Special Telegraph Correspondence to the Memphis AVALANCHE.

NASHVILLE, February 12.—Governor Brownlow sent in his resignation to the General Assembly to-day, to take effect on the 25th instant.

The report of Singletary's whitewashing committee in Richards' case came up this morning in the House as a special order, and was, after a very brief discussion, referred back to the committee, with instructions to report; also, the resolution offered some days ago by Mr. White, of Greene, for Richards' expulsion, and which had been referred to the whitewashers. The school fund plunderers hoped to bury the resolution out of sight; but the House was in no humor for such juggling. This action by the majority looked so bad for Richards that the whitewashers had to make a complete change in their tactics. They saw that it would be impossible to force through the resolution first reported, by which he would have been completely exonorated from even suspicion of blame. So when the House assembled in the afternoon Mr. Singletary announced that the committee was of the opinion that the House had no power to take cognizance of acts done by Mr. Richards prior to becoming a member of the House, and it would therefore recommend the rejection of the resolution looking to his expulsion. This was an admission that the white-washing process had been abandoned and Mr Richards' only hope was now to show that the House had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Taylor of Carter and Johnson, who is chairman of the original Investigating Committee, made a carefully prepared argument that Mr. Richards' complicity in the school fund swindle was sufficiently proved by sworn testimony to warrant his expulsion. Mr. White, of Greene, took the same view of the matter, basing his conclusions on numerous extracts which he read from the sworn testimony of Messrs Rutter and Parham. Even old Bowles said he thought the testimony was very strong, indeed, against Richards. Before action was taken the House adjourned.

To-morrow morning Mr. Hacker will swoop down upon Mr. Richards in an elaborately prepared speech, which is very likely to have weighty influence on the result. The vote, however, is expected to be very close on the resolution of expulsion of Mr. White, of Greene. If that is not adopted, it is thought the House will disclaim jurisdiction in the case, and thus dodge the matter altogether.

Boswell, White, Carpenter, Mitchell and "my brother, the General," are all here, and have sworn bravely in favor of Richards.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill to incorporate Shelby County Agricultural Association.

No movement of the militia. It is generally believed they will be disbanded soon after Senter gets into the Gubernatorial chair.

The committee, of which Mr. Taylor, of Carter and Johnson, is chairman, is still at work. They are determined that none of the school fund thieves shall escape for want of evidence.

Arnell is desperately striving to stave off the damning testimony that is accumulating against him, but his cake may even now be regarded as *all dough*.

It is reported that Mullins was to-day indicted by the grand jury.

Associated Press Dispatches.]

NASHVILLE, February 12.—Governor Brownlow tendered his resignation to the Legislature to-day, to take effect on the 25th instant.

The House to-day took no action on the report of the Investigating Committee touching the charge against Frank Richards as one of the parties bribed by Rutter.

The negro burglar who caused the Franklin fire was captured here this morning. He was badly burnt about the face and head. The fire was caused by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp which he had with him. He will be taken to Franklin for trial.

Private Ford, of the 45th infantry, who was killed by a militiaman, was buried to-day with military honors, all the regulars at this post participating. The homicide caused considerable indignation among the regulars, and further difficulties are apprehended; but steps will be taken to prevent anything of the kind.

[Our Nashville special anticipated the wide-awake Nashville agent of the Associated Press twenty-four hours. The proclamation in full appears on the first page, the mails having beaten the same party fourteen hours.—ED. AVALANCHE.]

VICKSBURG.

River Weather and Cotton News.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

VICKSBURG, February 12.—Up yesterday—Dexter, eight a.m., and Continental, six p.m. Down—Bismarck, eleven a.m., and John Kilgour, four p.m. Up to-day—Magenta, noon, and City of Alton, four p.m. Down—Bee and barges, ten a.m.

Weather delightful. Cotton 26@27½c, with good demand.

CHICAGO.

The Woman Suffrage Convention—Anna Dickinson and a "Culled" Orator on Hand—Wanted, the Right to Vote—The Jerseyville Assassination—A Grocer the Murderer.

CHICAGO, February 12.—The Library Hall Woman's Suffrage Convention was very numerously attended to-day. Miss Dickinson and W. Wells Brown, the negro orator of Boston, were in attendance, besides Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony and others, mentioned yesterday. Resolutions were reported as follows by the Committee on Resolutions: Declaring that as woman is equally interested with man in having good laws, etc., executed, she ought to possess the right of suffrage; and resolving to make an united effort to so frame the new constitution of Illinois that no distinction shall be made among citizens in the exercise of suffrage. The resolutions, after being discussed, were adopted.

A committee of seven was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the Woman's Suffrage Association of Illinois. Their report was adopted in the afternoon, and Mrs. M. A. Livermore, of this city, was elected President of the new association.

Wells Brown, the negro orator, contended that the women ought to be educated before they were enfranchised.

Miss Anna Dickinson spoke vigorously on several occasions.

Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony also took a lively part in the exercises. The convention adjourned this afternoon.

The Music Hall Sorosis Convention was thinly attended. A delegation arrived from the rival Association, inviting the Sorosis to unite with them, and several halted on this invitation, but a few remained and formed the Universal Suffrage Association, of Illinois, of which, Hon. James L. Knowlton, of Chicago, was elected President. This convention also adjourned this afternoon.

The coroner's inquest over the body of the late Hon. Murray McDonnell, murdered in Jacksonville on Tuesday, was held yesterday, and a verdict given charging Wm. A. Robinson with the murder of the deceased. The prisoner is a grocer, against whom the deceased held a note at ten per cent. interest, which he was unable to pay. Three men saw him enter and emerge from the murdered man's house on the eventful morning. The funeral will occur to-day.

WASHINGTON.

An Argument in the Supreme Court—Boutwell's Mississippi Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Mr. Boutwell's Mississippi bill enacts that the Constitutional Convention heretofore elected shall assemble fortwith to appoint a provisional Governor, and to make removals and appointments of all State, county, township and other officers of the provisional government, and to authorize the provisional Governor to remove and appoint registrars of elections, and to submit to the people the constitution heretofore framed by said Convention, either with or without amendments; to provide ordinances for holding all elections, and for ascertaining and declaring the result of said elections, and especially of any election which may be held for the ratification or rejection of any constitution which said Convention may submit to the people. Said Convention shall not continue in session more than thirty days, or allow the members thereof more than five dollars per day as compensation, or more than ten cents per mile for traveling to and from the place of meeting.

James Lyons, of Virginia, to-day, in the Supreme Court, argued in behalf of that Commonwealth to show that it was an inherent right in the court, under common law, to issue a writ of prohibition, for which application has been made, setting aside the decisions of Judge Underwood, he having discharged three convicts, two of whom were sentenced to death, on the ground that the State Judges were disqualified from the exercise of judicial functions under the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Judge Underwood did not appear in court, Chief Justice Chase announced that the application would be considered.

NEW YORK.

The Naturalization Laws—Terrible Accident—General Sherman and the English Mission.

NEW YORK, February 12.—The German Democratic and Republican conventions of this city unite in a memorial to Congress for a revision of the Naturalization laws.

A. Stewart and Frank Frazier were burned to death yesterday by the explosion of naptha at the Pembroke mills in Concord.

Joseph Yates and Thomas Turner were killed by the explosion of a powder mill at Hazardsville, Conn., yesterday.

The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says it is expected that General Sherman will be offered and will accept the position of Minister to England.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Arrived—Fort Gibson. Departed—J. W. Garrett. The river is rising, with twenty-six feet in the channel. The weather is clear and warm.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—Departed—Legal Tender, for New Orleans, Darling, for Cincinnati. Arrived—Nick Longworth and Richmond. The weather is clear and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Arrived—Indiana, Robert Burns, Mollie Able and Henry Ames. Departed—Louisiana.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—Arrived—Forsyth, H. M. Shreve and Commonwealth. Departed—Belle Memphis. The river is stationary. The weather is clear and warm.

CAIRO, February 12.—Down—Peoria City, two a.m., Mollie Ebert, two a.m., Cocoa, one p.m. Up—Argonaut, Silver Moon, Virginia, Groesbeck, Mollie Hambleton. The river rose one inch. The weather is clear and pleasant.

OTTAWA.

The Whelan Execution—Rumored Plot to Rescue.

OTTAWA, February 12.—It was seriously thought this morning that an organization had been formed for the purpose of rescuing Whelan's body, which is still in the possession of the authorities, and active preparations were made to meet any outbreak. It is rumored that several seizures of arms were made to-day.

COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 12.—The act to enforce the provisions of the civil rights bill was ratified by the General Assembly to-day.

FOREIGN.

Increase of Bullion in the Bank of France—Mr. Gladstone on the Government—Opening of the Spanish Cortes—Fenian Amnesty petition.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 12.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 14,000,000f.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 12.—At a banquet given to the Ministry at Fish Mongus last night, Mr. Gladstone remarked that the House of Commons had been condemned by the Government of the present day, and that that Government had been brought to the bar of public opinion on a distinct issue and policy of the people which was now most clearly defined.

It is stated that the Persian army has gone to Bagdad, and in the mean time the Turkish troops are pushing forward to the Parsian frontier.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 12.—The Constitutional Cortes were formally opened yesterday with great ceremony. The city was profusely decorated in honor of the event. Crowds were in the streets, flags were flying and the day was regarded as a holiday. Sarrano delivered the congratulatory address on the assembling of the Deputies.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, February 12.—The Mayor will take advantage of the first public levee to present to Queen Victoria a petition for the amnesty of the Fenian prisoners, which has been extensively signed by the corporate authorities of the cities and towns throughout Ireland.

NEW ORLEANS.

Burning of the Steamboat Mittie Stevens, on Red River—Sixty-three Lives Lost—Boat and Cargo a Total Loss.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Dispatches from Jefferson, Texas, report the burning of the steamboat Mittie Stevens, in Caddo lake, Red river, about midnight last night. Sixty-three lives were lost, among them Wm. C. Broadwell, J. L. Lyon and his son Frank of this city. The survivors, forty-three in number, were taken to Jefferson on the Dixie. The boat and cargo is a total loss. The amount is not known.

ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri Legislature Refuses to Extend the Franchise—Female Suffrage.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—A bill looking to the restoration of the ballot to the persons now disfranchised was rejected in the House to-day.

The petition for woman suffrage was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, February 12.—The Legislature to-day passed, almost unanimously, a resolution to elect representatives to the United States Congress on the first Monday in April.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Butler's privileged resolution, protesting against the orders of the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and after a lengthy debate Mr. Logan said a longer discussion of the subject would keep a disturbing element in the House, and he had concluded that the discussion and excitement should cease, and he believed that the proper way to arrive at this result was to have the resolution and amendments laid on the table. And a resolution ought then to be offered and referred to a committee, disconnected entirely with the idea of censure, but looking merely to an amendment of the rule governing the counting of the electoral votes, and he therefore moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The motion was agreed to by one hundred and thirty to fifty-five.

Mr. Pike, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to pay Commodore John A. Winslow and the officers and crew of the steamer Kersarge $19,000, to be distributed as prize money, that being the estimated value of the rebel piratical vessel, the Alabama, destroyed by the Kersarge. After some discussion, and the insertion of a provision that no money shall be paid to the assignee of any mariner, but only to the mariner entitled to the share, himself, his wife or children. The bill passed by a vote of 155 to 25.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to provide for the organization of a provisional government for the State of Mississippi, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York was passed by 100 yeas to 52 nays.

SENATE.

Monday was set aside for the consideration of the District of Columbia business.

Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on Territories, reported with amendments and recommended the passage of the bill to provide for a better administration of justice in the Territories of the United States.

Mr. Ramsey moved to take up the joint resolution declaratory of the act establishing an American line of mail steamers between this country and Europe, and give the company another year to build their ships.

The motion was still under consideration at the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Sherman moved to resume the consideration of the Currency bill.

On the motion of Mr. Trumbull, Wednesday was set apart for the consideration of the bill to reorganize the Judicial system of the United States.

Mr. Morton then addressed the Senate on the bill in relation to the public debt and the currency.

Mr. Williams followed in advocacy of his amendment providing that not more than $2,000,000 of currency shall not be converted in any one month.

The Senate then voted on the first clause of the amendment offered by Mr. Williams, limiting the amount of contraction to $2,000,000 a month, which was rejected, all the Senators present voting in the negative except Buckalew, Cattell, Davis, Dixon, Hendricks, Howe, Ross, Patterson, of Tennessee, and Williams.

At 7:20 p.m. the Senate took a recess until 7:20 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at half-past seven and resumed the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. One of the amendments reported by the committee was to strike out the appropriation of $450,000 towards completing the Louisville and Portland canal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Cotton dull and lower. Sales 2,000 bales; uplands, 30c. Flour, $5 65@6 40. Whisky nominally unchanged. Rice dull. Coffee firm. Sugar excited; Cuba, 12½ to 13c; Porto Rico, 13½c. Molasses excited; New Orleans, 75 to 78c. Wheat dull and a trifle lower. Corn dull; Western, 92c to $1 05.

Dry Goods—The market is generally unchanged.

Money—Is abundant and easy at 5 to 7 on call. The spring trade is constantly increasing and business in some departments is from 25 to 50 per cent. greater than last year. The principal purchases are from the South, which takes a large amount of goods, paying cash for a considerable portion thereof. The West is not buying freely, and the *Express* says is behind in her payments. Sterling heavy and lower, 9 to 9¼. Gold steady during most of the day, closing a trifle easier. It opened at 135¼, touched 135⅜ and closed at 135 to 135¼. Clearances were $7,000,000. State securities steady and higher; new Tennessees, 66½.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Cotton steady; middlings, 28¾c. Sales to-day, 5,200 bales; for the week, 30,150 bales. Receipts to-day, 3,114 bales; for the week, 25,094 bales. Exports to-day, 5,625 bales; for the week, 29,310 bales. Stock, 154,069 bales. Gold, 135½. Sterling, 46¾ to 47; commercial, 45¾ to 46¼; per York sight ¼ discount. Flour quiet but firm; superfine, $6 37½; XX, $7 25; XXX, $7 50. Corn scarce, 75 to 76c. Oats firm, 75c. Bran firm, $1 20. Hay scarce and firm; prime, $26 50. Pork dull, held at $34 75. Bacon jobbing, shoulders, 15½c; sides, 18½ to 19c. Lard firm; tierces, 20½ to 20¾c; keg, 22½ to 22¾c. Sugar active and higher; prime, 13¾ to 14c; yellow clarified, 15½c. Molasses active; prime, 68 to 70c. Whisky steady, $1@1 07½. Coffee—none in first hands; prime, 17 to 18c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—93 hhds of tobacco were sold at $5@29. Pork, $33. Lard, 20½c. Bacon—shoulders, 14½c; sides, 18 to 18½c. Bulk shoulders, 14c; sides, 17 to 17½c. Flour, $5 75 to $6 25. Corn, 60 to 63c. Oats, 60 to 65c. Whisky, 96c. Cotton, 28¾c. Wheat, $1 70 to 1 75.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Family flour, $7 to $7 50. Corn, 63 to 68c. Oats, 60 to 67c. Whisky, 95c. Bulk shoulders, 13½c. Bacon—shoulders, 14½c. Pork, $33. Lard, 20c. Wheat, $1 60 to $1 70. Barley, $2 to $2 40. Cotton dull and nominal. 28¾c. Butter, 30 to 33c. Eggs, 19 to 20c. Clover seed, $16 25. Timothy, $2 25 to $2 35. Sugar, 10c higher; New Orleans, 12½ to 14½c; refined, 15 to 17¾c. Exchange dull, 1-10 discount.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—Flour, $5 35 to $6. Wheat, $1 75. Corn, 72½ to 75c. Oats, 65 to 66c. Barley dull. Rye, $1 28 to $1 30. Whisky, 95c. Pork, $33 50. Bulk shoulders, 12c; clear sides, 16¾c. Bacon—shoulders, 14¾c; sides, 17½ to 18¼c. Lard, 20c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, February 12.—Flour, $5 25 to $6 50. Wheat, $1 24 to $1 28. Corn, 58¾c. Oats, 54¾c. Rye, $1 20. Barley, $1 95. Highwines, 94c. Pork, $32 to $32 25. Lard, 19 to 19¼c. Bulk shoulders, 12½c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, February 12.—Consols closed 93. U. S. 5

DAILY AVALANCHE.

SATURDAY, ::: :: February 13, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All business letters should be addressed to "Avalanche," Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware,
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the south, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and while thankful to our friends, who take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise to meet the growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

News in Brief.

Cow stealing in the suburbs flourisheth.

Colonel Kinloch Falconer, of Holly Springs, and Mr. Mose Parrish, of Bolivar, are stopping at the Peabody.

Thanks to Mr. Haggin, of the Southern Express Company, for late Nashville, Augusta and Mobile papers.

The City Inspector, Mr. J. H. Cash, offers a reward for the arrest and conviction of the persons who stole his two bull pups lately on Bass avenue.

No arrests were made day before yesterday in the Southern district. The police have an easy time in that moral portion of the city. So much for good teaching.

The Grand Jury, in making the grand rounds yesterday, took in the Adams street station-house, and expressed satisfaction at the state of affairs in that eminently popular boarding-house.

In the case of the State vs. Doran, for killing Captain Ed. Whitfield, on application for bail day before yesterday, was continued until day before yesterday two weeks, on motion of the Attorney General, the State not being ready.

Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the United States, now on an inspecting tour through the South, is stopping at the Peabody, having recently returned from Arkansas. While here he will visit the National Cemetery, we learn.

Major George McNight, whose humorous writings over the signature of "Asa Hartz" rendered him widely known, and who, during the war, served gallantly in a Louisiana regiment, died in New Orleans, a few days since, of lung disease. He was thirty-four years old, and had been twice married.

The ex-Treasurer of a prominent institution in Memphis states that during the two years he held office he received thirty cents in funds—only. The amount is invested in whisky, but can be had by the association any time on thirty days' notice. The books are all balanced and the finances paying a handsome dividend.

About nine o'clock night before last John Lewis and another negro named Robert Taylor got into an altercation over a game of cards at a saloon on the levee. Lewis mildly drew a pistol and shot Taylor a little in the leg. Taylor dropped over with a bone fractured, and will probably die. Lewis was arrested and is boarding at the station-house on Adams street.

B. J. SEMMES & Co.—We always take pleasure in referring to a first-class house, especially one so long established as that of B. J. Semmes & Co., of the Irving Block. Their advertisement has been conspicuous in our columns until almost as familiar to the public eye as the face of the AVALANCHE itself. They prosper by advertising, and prove such judicious use of printer's ink that they are prosperous. Their immense house is filled with the choicest and most popular brands of every thing in their line—wines, liquors, brandies, etc., in the greatest variety and endless quantity. Their new card to-day shows what they are doing and what they have. As gentlemen, reliable in business and agreeable in the interchange of courtesies, we are most happy to commend them to all.

Ladies' white merino hose at twenty cents, and other cheap goods, at Menken Bro's. 1w

THE BALKE BILLIARD TABLES.—Captain William St. Martin, well known in the South, and identified with the losing side during the "unpleasantness," arrived yesterday from Cincinnati. He is representing Julius Balke's manufactory of billiard tables, now in general use throughout the country. Mr. Balke's are the "Standard American Billiard Tables," with the Phelan & Collender patent combination cushions. They are pronounced by experts superior to any other in use. Captain St. Martin will remain several days on business connected with Balke's establishment.

MERCHANTS wanting cotton ties, plowslabs, etc., will find it to their interest to leave their orders at Swift's Iron Works. Will sell ties cheap. 12t JOHN MONOGAN.

PROFESSOR MOFFETT AND THE "DELEGATE STOCK COMPANY."—We have already noticed the above noted lecturer through our columns, and gladly avail ourselves to commend him to the favorable attention of the citizens of Brownsville, where he proposes to lecture for the above association, Monday and Tuesday nights, to raise funds to maintain the temperance cause in West Tennessee. Mr. W. J. B. Lonsdale, the agent of the organization, leaves the city this morning to make all necessary arrangements for the same. We earnestly hope that their noble efforts may be crowned with success. They also propose to visit Jackson, and probably Trenton, Bolivar and Somerville.

THE CITIZENS' UNION.

Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Last Night.

Constitution and By-Laws Adopted.

Pursuant to adjournment, on Wednesday, a meeting of the "Citizens' Union" was held in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, last night, to hear the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. About fifty gentlemen were present. W. R. Moore, Esq., the gentleman previously designated as chairman, called the meeting to order and asked to be excused from serving in that capacity on the ground that he was one of the committee whose report was to be heard, and thereupon, W. S. Pickett, Esq., was called to the chair. Messrs. F. L. James, W. L. Trask and R. A. Thompson acted as secretaries.

General Chalmers, of the committee, then presented the constitution and by-laws agreed upon, which was considered section by section, and finally adopted, with a few trifling amendments. The report as amended and adopted is as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

1. The citizens and tax-payers of the county of Shelby and city of Memphis, Tenn., impressed with the importance of preserving the integrity and credit of our city and county, and believing that a system of reckless expenditure waste and extravagance, has been pursued for several years, and that retrenchment and reform are necessary to save us from ruin; and feeling confident that this result can be best accomplished by united efforts, therefore, we do hereby agree to unite and form ourselves into an organization to be called "The Citizens' Union."

2. The object and purpose of this Union shall be to find out and expose all misconduct and corruption on the part of public officers; to oppose by all lawful means, the reckless administration of the affairs of the city and county, the improvident expenditure of public money, and the injudicious pledging of the public credit.

3. No person shall be a member of the Union who is not a tax-payer of the county of Shelby or city of Memphis.

4. The officers of this Union shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot, each member being entitled to one vote, and a majority of all the votes cast being necessary to a choice, and these officers shall hold their respective offices for the period of one year, or until their successors are elected.

5. This Constitution may be amended, but all amendments must be proposed at a regular meeting, and lay over until the next regular meeting before being acted on, and no amendment shall be made without the consent of two-thirds of those present.

6. That twenty-five persons shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

BY-LAWS.

1. This Union shall hold its regular meetings on the first Saturday in every month at three p.m., at such place as the President may direct, and the President shall have power to call a meeting at any time by giving notice thereof in two of the city papers.

2. There shall be four standing committees for the preparation of business: An Executive Committee, a Committee on Finance, a Committee on Abuses, and a Committee on Remedies, to be composed of three members, each to be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon all matters referred to them at the next meeting thereafter.

3. That no matter shall be discussed until it has been reported on by a committee, and all resolutions shall be referred without debate to an appropriate committee.

4. That the expenses of the Union shall be paid by an assessment on each member in proportion to his taxable property; provided that no assessment shall be greater upon any one member for one year than the sum of *two hundred* ($200) dollars, and all other assessments in proportion thereto, taking the taxable property of each as a basis, the assessment to be made by the Finance Committee and collected by the Treasurer; and any member who fails for a longer period than two months to pay his assessment shall be stricken from the roll.

5. The Committee on Abuses shall, without any special instruction therefor, keep a vigilant watch on the acts and doings of all the public officers of the city and county, and whenever they discover that an abuse of power and office has been, or is about to be perpetrated, they shall instantly report the same to the President, who shall at once convene all the members of the standing committees, and if all the committees, each committee voting separately, can agree upon a remedy for the evil, the Executive Committee shall at once proceed to apply the remedy, but in the event a majority of either committee shall dissent, the President shall call a meeting of the Union to consider the same.

6. In the absence of the President the Vice President, in his absence the Secretary, and in his absence the Treasurer, shall exercise the powers and duties of President.

In presenting the report, General Chalmers said that the committee met in a spirit of kindness and with the view of conciliating all conflicting opinions and interests, and while they differed on a few minor points, they agreed upon one general principle, that some united effort of the citizens of Memphis was necessary to save the city from absolute ruin.

In regard to the third section of the constitution, Mr. Bingham asked for information. What sort of tax-payers did it contemplate? He knew many citizens that were interested in the movement, and was disposed to be Democratic in his views. General Chalmers replied that it contemplated every class of tax-payers, whether on property or otherwise.

The fourth section as first presented established fifteen members as a quorum for the transaction of business, but this was opposed as vesting too much authority in the hand of but three members more than constituted the officers and committees and of giving the "Union" the semblance of a mutual admiration affair, or a machine to be run in the interest of a few, and upon motion of Mr. Bingham it was therefore amended as published.

This business transacted, General Chalmers moved the appointment of committees of two citizens from each ward to solicit signatures as members, which was adopted, and thereupon the election of officers and appointment of the committees called for in the constitution was deferred.

The chairman then called upon the meeting for such as desired to become members of the "Union" to hand in their names to the secretaries. The following gentlemen responded: J. R. Chalmers, W. L. Vance, L. V. Dixon, W. R. Moore, J. B. Bingham, R. C. Brinkley, S. C. Mount, Miles Owen, W. S. Pickett, L. Montedonico, A. K. Taylor.

Here followed a long pause, like a Quaker meeting waiting for the movement of the spirit. Gentlemen who had paid their taxes as well as those who had not, yawned in mutual sympathy and admiration. It was a dry time, and the reporters of the press thought that a little spirits would be just the thing, but none were forthcoming, and the awakening of spirit was awaited with due patience and resignation. It moved at last, however, with a thump on the ribs of Judge Dixon, but brought no additional names. Judge Dixon appealed to all to come forward and enroll, and was followed by Mr. Moore in a similar strain. The latter gentleman thought perhaps gentlemen were deterred from giving in their names from the fact that they had signed a call for a meeting and association, of which he considered this a part and considered this meeting and association the same as originally intended, but in a more shapely and satisfactory manner.

General Chalmers followed by saying that while he had no doubt of the correctness of Mr. Moore's remarks, he knew and was sorry to state that there were men determined not to become identified with the "Union" unless it would make certain overtures which it was not prepared to make. They had boasted on the streets that they would hold all who had signed a certain document to hold them to the contract, which, in his opinion, was a subscription to employ counsel in the interest of a few who had certain axes to grind. This meeting, he said, favored a platform on which all could stand on an equality. If it was the intention of certain parties to attempt to carry out what they had threatened, he was one to form an organization to crush them and their organization. We want to harmonize, he said, but we are ready for peace or war, as may be elected.

Mr. Moore remarked that the committee who had reported were appointed by the chairman of the original meeting, and would ask the chair if such was not the case. The chair assented.

After further remarks by Messrs. Chalmers, Dixon and Bingham, the latter striking hard at invisible parties who had contracts which they wished to perpetuate, and sometimes said things, under certain circumstances, for which they were irresponsible, and which at the best amounted to nothing, the meeting adjourned to Thursday next, at three p.m., same place.

Ladies' white merino hose at twenty cents, and other cheap goods, at Menken Bro's. 1w

MAD-STONE.

Curious and Interesting History of the Most Remarkable Mad-Stone Perhaps in the World.

For the first time in our life we saw yesterday, a genuine mad-stone and heard its history from the owner, who inherited it from his father. The fortunate possessor is Colonel B. Lee Milam, of Waterford, Marshall county, Mississippi. Colonel Milam is a prominent citizen of his county and his statements set at rest any doubts which we may have had about the efficacy of mad-stone in curing the bites of mad dogs, cats, snakes, spiders, or other venimous animals or insects. Colonel Lee Milam is a native of Madison county, North Alabama, from whence he removed in 1835. The family came from Virginia, and the Colonel inherits also his middle name, being a second cousin of General Robert E. Lee.

The mad-stone in his possession is about the size of a hen egg; as heavy as so much brick and rather more porous, and is of a light clayish color. One end is flat as if it had been sawed off, and a grain runs through the stone from end to end as if it had, in some former age, been so much wood or bone. About fifty years ago this stone was split in three or four pieces, but was carefully fastened together with a wire, which still performs its office. The stone was brought from China, in the year 1810, by Dr. Barker. The doctor died in a few years, and the stone was sold at public sale among his other property. Mr. Jarvis Milam, the Colonel's father, was the purchaser, and at his death he willed the stone to the present owner, with the condition that all the family should have the use of it as often as necessary, free of charge.

As to its virtues, Colonel Lee Milam states that it has been applied with success in over one thousand cases, and has only failed in two, and in those the parts affected could not be successfully reached. He has used it himself over two hundred and fifty times. When applied it adheres as if by suction, and usually remains on ten or twelve hours. When the poison is all extracted the stone falls off. During the process a very offensive stench fills the room, making the air sickening in the extreme. The stone is then soaked in warm water from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, when it becomes cleansed and is again ready for use. Colonel Milam assures us that he can cure any case of dog, snake or other bite where madness or dissolution has not actually set in. Cures have been effected even as long as two weeks after the bite. Last week the stone was used successfully in several cases. It is known for many leagues around, and the people come from far and near to be healed.

Colonel Milam has been offered five thousand dollars for this wonderful stone, but always refused to entertain the proposition. He said playfully yesterday that he might sell it for ten thousand dollars if the buyer would promise to always allow him the use of it. Great is mad-stone. We are converted, what says the medical world?

STREET RAILROADS.

A Letter from President William M. Farrington.

We take pleasure in publishing the following letter from Mr. Wm. M. Farrington, President of the Street Railroad Company, and only have to remark that he was not alluded to in the language which he quotes from our article. And we may add that, in this matter, we have no war to make upon individuals, but in representing the interests of the people of Memphis at large, we have much fault to find with the corporation owning the Street Railroad. We would like to see them make money, and care not how much they make or who makes it, so the cars are run to suit the convenience and means of the business and working classes who do the riding and the paying. That accomplished and we are done:

EDITORS AVALANCHE: In your article of this morning on "Street Cars," I find the following language:

"That la. ge stockholders desire to buy up the stock at twenty cents on the dollar, we are prepared to prove. When the small stockholders are starved out and forced by assessment or tedious delay to sell for nearly nothing, the company may sell out at a big speculation to men of experience, or may attempt to put the road on a running footing."

From the above quotation I understand you to refer to the large stockholders who are officers or managers of the street cars. As I am the largest stockholder, as well as President of the company, I presume that you allude to me. If you do, I pronounce your statement untrue and without foundation, and call upon you to produce the proof with which you say you are prepared. I will go further, and say that I have neither directly or indirectly bought or sold a dollar's worth of stock since 1866, and never in any instance at less price than paid for by the original and subsequent subscribers. I will also state that I do not own, nor have not, proposed to buy the stock of the company at twenty cents on the dollar. I have had frequent opportunities to do so, and if your quotations from time to time were correct, at even less price. I have loaned the company large sums of money at six per cent. per annum interest, which, I regret to say, like many private parties who borrow from me without interest or collaterals, has not been paid.

I write this article in my own behalf, but believe your charges against other directors to be unjust.

Very respectfully,
WM. M. FARRINGTON.

MEMPHIS, February 11, 1869.

If you want good, old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

REMOVAL—The Memphis Steam Dying Establishment is removed to 262 Second street, (Madam Vincent Block) where its numerous patrons are respectfully invited. Two years of successful operation in the new process of dying and cleaning has given this house entire precedence, and it claims to be the only place in the South where gentlemen's wear can be cleaned without the old destructive mode of scouring. Every article of lady's apparel can be here renovated. All kinds of lace points, kid gloves, plumes and every article of dress goods cleaned, dyed or new finished. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Ladies and gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

B. A. HOLLENBERG, Proprietor,
2w 262 Second street.

Sale of embroideries, edgings and insertings, at Menken Bro's. 1w

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The Worsham House is now fitted up with modern improvements; and its proprietors, thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Board and room, $3 per day; day board, $30 per month. tf

Continued sale of bleached muslins Wamsutta, Lonsdales, and other good brands, at Menken Bro's. 1w

THE SUNDAY AVALANCHE.—An extra edition of the AVALANCHE is printed every Sunday. The Sunday AVALANCHE, besides editorials, latest news by mails and telegraph, including specials, full reports of city and suburban, commercial, financial and river news, will contain a large quantity of most interesting miscellany. Advertisers desiring to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the extra edition should be prompt with their favors. Look out for the Sunday AVALANCHE.

SUM SPELIN'.

A Olderman---Hys Marke---The Comin' Jug of the La' Court.

One day last week one Frank Smith *alias* Frank Williams, horse thief, etc., was tried before the Circuit Court, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years for stealing a horse. The nigger being a Radical was defended by the ablest and most learned Radical lawyer of his acquaintance, a gentleman in every sense and scent qualified to do the defendant justice. It is hardly necessary to add that the gentleman described is no less and no larger than Jeems Gallagher, the Aldermanic Blackstone from the Sixth ward. His opinion that Blackstone was a colored gentleman will probably never be eradicated, hence his zealous efforts to elevate himself to an equality with the negro race. Of late he has made rapid progress, and is greatly facilitated by his splendid literary acquirements. His penmanship and spelling-book "larnin'" would enable him at any time to make a good living by writing letters for ignorant darkies who cannot read, provided he never let them see the paper. During the recent trial of Frank Smith and Frank Williams, Gallagher had a fine opportunity to display his learning. He took down some testimony which is now before us in his own beautiful hand and spelling, and we have decided to make the literary gem public. Here it is without the change of a letter:

Testomney of Mr Thomes I mised the man about 6 & 7 oClock P.m Descrip had 4 white Legs Glas Eys Color Brown. Pequliar gates and very swift

Mr Anderson i met this Boy the Prsoner on the mare he told me he Bout her & had a Bill of Sale from Mr wilson at Colarvill that he had worked for him Last Sumer & took the Mare in Payment for the Same Sent him to toun By to Colord Boys he said i rode the mare to Memphis yesterday i am going to miss

And that's why Gallagher's head is bald; hard study and scratching for ideas in that peeled gourd of his, called, by a long stretch of imagination, a head.

As we are in favor of James Gallagher (his † mark) for Judge of the Law Court, we omit no opportunity to make known his qualifications.

Amusements.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The hotch-potch piece with the peculiar title of the *Lost Cruise* or *Red Crook*, was repeated at the New Memphis Theater last evening before one of the slimmest audiences that ever assembled on a Friday evening in that establishment. Fashionable people, it is said, go to the theater on fashionable evenings to see and be seen; but still there must be something else to attract them to the temple of the drama. If the piece announced is known to be rubbishy, still if the "star" is a genuine *artiste*, the audience will stand it. If, however, on the other hand, if the piece be execrable, and "star" below mediocrity, then there is not the slightest wonder that houses are thin. This was peculiarly the case last evening. Yesterday the "conglomeration" was slightly sketched in the AVALANCHE, but the reader doubtless got some idea of the nature of the piece, and hence they failed to respond to Miss Hudson's appeal on her benefit night. Without her horse, "Black Bess," Leo is quite abroad, as the animal had only to "come on," and which, by the way, the generally sagacious animal failed to do, the piece went off very tamely; indeed, the members of the stock company were evidently ashamed to utter the unmitigated bosh that the Nashvillian playright had penned. The absence of the "regulars" was also a great loss, for the "melish" failed to execute the various maneuvers with tact or precision. The afterpiece was the *Young Widow*, in which Mr. McWade and Mrs. Cline carried off all the honors. Suffice it to say that Miss Hudson was a "healthy" Young Widow and brought down the house in her *minuet* with McWade "Mr. Malmburg" was good as "Manderville." At two o'clock this afternoon there will be a grand matinee, when the romantic and exciting drama of the *French Spy* will be performed, when the attendance of ladies and children is certain to be large. In the evening Miss Hudson and Black Boss will take their farewell of the Memphis public in *Mazeppa*.

THE VARIETIES.—The Varieties theater was again crowded last evening, notwithstanding the many attractions elsewhere, and the bill of fare provided for the *habitues* of this popular place of amusement was rich, rare and varied. There was something to suit every taste. Those who take delight in the *art de* Terpsichore were delighted with the *pas de brilliant* of Mr. Joe Mains, the *Highland Sports* of the charming and fascinating Miss Lottie Mitchell, the *Zingarilla* of the graceful Miss Gifford, the *Hornpipe* of the dashing Miss Janette, or the *Gitani* of the pleasing Miss Barrans. If, on the other hand, the tastes are in favor of the *art vocalistic*, then there was the dashing, accomplished Miss Sallie Eldridge in her Irish melodies, Miss Helen DeVere in accents sweet, telling everybody "What Nora Said," or Miss Clara warbling like a bird "Leaf by Leaf." In the "burnt cork" line, it may be remarked that it was with considerable difficulty that Charley Gardner managed to spell out Con-stan-tin-ople; but when he achieved it, then the applause was most rapturous. He was efficiently supported in this department by Johnny Weaver in the *Imperfect Cure*, Johnny Smith with his banjo, Johnny Murphy in his plantation pastimes, and Charley, jr., as "Pheobasina browl." Another fine bill for this evening.

THE GAIETY THEATER.—Miss Lillie Beckett had a grand complimentary benefit at the Gaiety Theater last evening. Her admirers turned out in large numbers, the dress circle and parquette both being well filled. Of course Miss Lillie was the principal attraction of the evening and delighted all with her "budget of comicalities" and "great sensation song." The versatile M'lle Henrietta gave the "Big Sunflower" in a thoroughly dashing manner, and was heartily *encored*, while Miss Lizzie Walker was capital as "The Vivandiere," and Mlle. Loretta very graceful in her *pas seul*. Tooley Willis, Collins and Prendergast kept the audience thoroughly aroused with their eccentricities, while Gorman received an enthusiastic *encore* for his fine flutina solo. A capital bill is provided for this evening.

The Courts.

CHANCERY COURT.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Yesterday was motion day. Court stands adjourned until Monday, when the expiration of Thursday will be resumed. The following decrees were entered yesterday:

Webb vs. Hendrix; final.
Shaw vs. Ayres; sale.
Stillman vs. Stillman; reference, etc.
Bond vs. Nelson; judgment modified.
McComis vs. James; reference.
Cubbins vs. Neal; interlocutory.
Nelson vs. Claybrook; revivor.
Waddell vs. Algee; *sci fasias*.
Commercial Bank vs. Ford; decree for complainant.
Jones vs. Jones; sale.
Armour vs. Park; reference.
Meath vs. Brooks; appeal.
Hart vs. Newsom; reference.
Buster vs. Hinson; same.
Rice vs. Price; receiver appointed.
Hubbell vs. Quinlan; sale confirmed.
Pellow vs. Sides; judgment.
Hunn vs. Hough; for defendant.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The cases published for trial in this court yesterday were disposed of.

Court stands adjourned until Monday morning.

CIRCUIT COURT—*G. W. Reeves, Judge.*—There were no jury cases in the above court yesterday. It is probable that a few cases on the criminal docket will be taken up and determined to-day. This will be the last day of the criminal side of this term. The remaining three weeks of the term will be devoted to the civil business.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—The first four cases on yesterday's calendar were taken up and disposed of. The remaining cases were continued over until Monday next. To-day is motion day.

CRIMINAL COURT—*William Hunter, Judge.* In this court Mike Pender and ——— Lanegran, charged with being accessories to the murder of one Hanneesy, who was killed a week or so ago in Memphis, were, upon application, discharged from custody yesterday.

The petit juries were empannelled and discharged until Monday morning, when the regular business of the term will commence. To-day the court will be engaged in hearing petitions for writs of *habeas corpus*, etc.

Letter from General Forrest.

Many of General Forrest's friends, and the lovers of the turf, will regret to learn that he cannot in future lend his influence in the interests of fine stock and racing. We have received from him the following letter:

MEMPHIS, February 12, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: I see it reported in your paper of this morning that at a meeting of the members of the Memphis Association Course, held on Thursday last, I was elected as one of the Directors and Vice Presidents of the Association for the ensuing year. While I am grateful to the gentlemen composing the Association for the compliment conveyed in these elections, I must respectfully decline to serve in either position. I have given away the stock which I formerly held in the Association, and, for the future, do not propose to take any active part in matters belonging to the turf. With the best wishes for the success of the Association, I am,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
N. B. FORREST.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

Continued sale of bleached muslins, Wamsutta, Lonsdales, and other good brands, at Menken Bro's. 1w

Sale of embroideries, edgings and insertings, at Menken Bro's. 1w

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND REFERENCES Dr. J. A. Clopton refers to every intelligent gentleman of the Gulf States—from the city of Richmond, Virginia, to San Antonia, Texas, as to his almost universal success in the treatment of *piles, fistula, fissures, in victures*, and other chronic diseases of the bowels. Many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the South have been his patients. He has operated in every city of any size in the South, and has the pleasure of referring to his old patients at every point of the compass. His old patient are his best friends, and take pleasure in sending their friends to him to be cured. One of the first gentlemen of the city called yesterday with a special friend of his and said to his friend that he had been perfectly relieved of a most painful disease of the bowels, and that he had consulted thirty physicians, and that Mr. Clopton was the only one that ever located the disease, and told him what was the matter. The most intelligent men of the city have been his patients, and kindly requested me to refer others afflicted to them. Dr. C. has a special call home and cannot possibly stay in the city longer than the last or latter part of the week. He does not mean to be understood that he has had five hundred thousand patients, but that at least as many friends of his *patients*. This will be Dr. Clopton's last visit to Memphis this year. tf

If you want good old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

WANTED—City and country people to know that we are offering our splendid stock of boots, shoes and hats at retail—at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.

J. T. HANDLAN & Co.,
No. 279 Main street.

Goods not exactly in style, less than cost. 1m

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

All business letters for the AVALANCHE should be addressed "AVALANCHE," Avalanche Building. tf

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

Weather clear and pleasant. The river here is swelling steadily, with a fair stage of water between here and Cairo. At St. Louis the river is declining, with eight feet and a-half in the channel between that point and Cairo. The Ohio is rising at Pittsburg, with eight feet and a-half in the channel; and at Cincinnati and Louisville with nine feet in the canal. The Arkansas is receding, with eighteen feet in the channel from Little Rock out. White river continues at a fair stage.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" Norman, Evansville.
" Silver Spray, Cincinnati.
" Liberty, White river.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" Norman, Evansville.
" Sam. J. Hale, Cincinnati.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.

IN PORT.

Guidon, Leni Leoti, Bermuda, Martine, Liberty, Laura, Linton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our dispatches announce the loss, by fire, of the Mittie Stevens, up Red river, Thursday night. Of one hundred and six persons aboard, only forty-three escaped with their lives. The survivors were taken to Jefferson on the Dixie.

Business on the wharf was not as active as in the forepart of the week.

The Liberty came in from White river, in the morning, with a large list of passengers and a good deal of cotton.

The Sam J. Hale left last evening for Cincinnati, with seventeen hundred bales of cotton.

The Natoma, for Friar's Point, had a good trip.

The Belle St. Louis got off at noon for St. Louis.

The Peoria City, Mollie Ebert and Coosa passed Cairo, yesterday morning, and will arrive here this morning.

The Dexter passed up last evening for Louisville.

The Norman, from Evansville, brought in a full cargo of produce, and returned last night with seven hundred bales of cotton.

The Silver Spray passed down yesterday for New Orleans.

The Laura is receiving a new dress and outfit preparatory to entering the Upper White river trade.

Captain Newell dropped the Bermuda down to the wharf last night. She leaves for Evansville and Louisville to-day at five p.m.

The Guidon, Captain Clay Rice, laid over to get back on her regular day. She will leave on Wednesday next for all points on the Arkansas. She is quite a favorite in the trade, having excellent accommodations and a good carrier.

The George W. Cheek leaves to-day at five p.m., for Osceola and the bends.

Major John Adams arrived from New Orleans yesterday. During the past week he had his contract for carrying the mails on Arkansas river renewed, and a third mail included, which will give a tri-weekly instead of a semi-weekly mail. His splendid line consists of six fine steamers, which make their trips regularly on time, giving the greatest satisfaction. Our citizens can see and determine for themselves how essential it is that such a line should be liberally sustained. It brings a vast amount of business to this city, and there is every reason that a due reciprocity should be observed.

The Leni Leoti is the regular Arkansas river and United States mail packet today, leaving port at five p.m. for all points on the river through to Fort Smith, giving prompt attention to all way business. Captain Tom Berry walks her hurricane deck and directs her destiny. Pat Morrison is in the office, and will attend with all due courtesy and urbanity to the wants of passengers and shippers. The Leni Leoti has attained a high degree of popularity, and deserves every bit of it.

The City of Cairo, Captain Malian, will leave the wharf to-day at four p.m. for Cairo and St. Louis. Monroe T. Cunningham, a clever gentleman, has charge of the office.

The superb passenger steamer Liberty No. 2, Captain John B. Davis, is the regular Saturday White river mail packet, leaving to-day at five p.m. for all points on White river through to Jacksonport, connecting at Duvall's Bluff with the Little Rock Railroad. The Liberty has unsurpassed passenger accommodations. Jimmy Thompson, a courteous and attentive gentleman, has charge of the office, assisted by Messrs. Charley Sharpe and Jimmy Speed.

The Linton leaves to-day at five p.m. for St. Francis river.

The Luminary, Captain Conway, will leave the wharf to-day at five p.m. for Vicksburg and the bends, Captain Lee Finney, purser.

On the return trip of the Leni Leoti, Captain Ad Storms will take command. He will take her to Cincinnati to improve her cabins, build a new texas and give her an entire new outfit. She will then resume her regular trips in the line, Captain Storms is quite a popular steamboatman, and formerly boated on the Arkansas.

The Magenta is due to-morrow evening from New Orleans.

The Minneola is due to-day from the Ohio.

Another very wise rule in regard to steamboats was passed at the present session of Supervising Inspectors at Washington City, to-wit: "That it shall not be permitted when making storage on steamers for any person to obstruct in the full and free passage of the engineer from his engines to his boilers, or to any part of the machinery requiring his care and attention. An observance of this rule is required to be strictly enforced, and any failure on the part of the owners or masters to comply with such regulation will be sufficient cause to find action against the steamer so offending." Engineers upon our Southern and Western waters will, we have no doubt, fully appreciate and acknowledge the merits of such enactment. As a general rule, their interests and comforts have been very little respected, especially on the class of steamers engaged in the transit of baled cotton and light merchandise.

The following towboats left Pittsburg on the 10th: Cincinnati—F. J. Dravo, 90,000 bushels coal; Whale, 100,000 bushels do.; Coal City, 100,000 bushels do.; Coal Hill, 100,000 bushels do., Samson, 90,000 bushels do.; diamand, 100,000 bushels do.; James Gilmore, 80,000 bushels do.; Fearless, 85,000 bushels do.; J. S. Neal, 63,000 bushels do. Louisville—Warner, 90,000 bushels do.; Fred. Wilson, 70,000 bushels, do.; Coal Valley, 100,000 bushels do.; Sam. Roberts, 85,000 bushels do.; Bengal Tiger, 120,000 bushels do. Memphis—Collier, 140,000. Total for Cincinnati, 913,000 bushels; Louisville, 470,000 bushels; Memphis, 140,000 bushels. Grand total, 1,523,000 bushels.

WANTED.

Information Wanted.

OF Captain A. E. B. Hall, formerly of Davenport, Iowa. When last heard from was at Clarendon, Arkansas, on White river. Any information concerning him sent to W. P. Hall, care of Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, kindly requested me to refer others afflicted to them. Dr. C. has a special call home and cannot possibly stay in the city longer than the last or latter part of the week. He does not mean to be understood that he has had five hundred thousand patients, but that at least as many friends of his *patients*. This will be Dr. Clopton's last visit to Memphis this year. tf

GROCERIES,

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,

GROCERS AND COTTON FACTORS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

209 Main Street, MEMPHIS,

Four Doors North of Adams.

Just Received.

WE have on hand and offer for sale at the lowest market rates

200,000 lbs. Bulk Pork,
450 bbls. Pork,
1,000 bbls. Flour,
400 pkgs. Lard,
400 bbls. Potatoes,

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt,

And in fact a full, complete and well selected stock of goods usually kept in our line. We invite purchasers to examine our stock and prices.

GALBREATH, STEWART & CO.,
feb11 No. 11 Union street, Stonewall Block.

A. S. BALDWIN'S

CASH FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

Southeast

Corner Second and Madison Streets.

I am prepared to furnish families with

STRICTLY CHOICE GROCERIES

At the lowest prices, as I sell for CASH ONLY.

Having had five years experience as an attache of the late firm of T. A. Oliver & Co., I believe I know how to keep a Family Grocery. Give me a trial.

feb7 A. S. BALDWIN.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

POWHATAN ROBINSON. WILLIAM S. MOON

ROBINSON & MOON,

Civil Engineers and Surveyors,

OFFICE with Royster, Trezevant & Co., 240 Main street. Will attend to all branches of work in our profession. Orders promptly executed. We respectfully solicit the confidence and patronage of the community, and beg leave to make the following references:

M J Wicks, President M & C R R; A S Livermore, Superintendent M and T R R; Colonel W R Hunt; Galbreath, Stewart & Co; James L Meigs, Esq; Orgill Bros & Co; Colonel P White, President M & T R R; Colonel Minor Meriwether; Colonel M B Pritchard; Bronson Bayliss, Esq; Logwood & Peyton; Royster, Trezevant & Co. ja30

NAVIGATION.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Navigation Company

Of the South and West.

THE Office of this Company, for the District of Memphis, and of the Secretary of the Company, Mr. N. S. OTIS, is at No. 40 Madison street. feb11

THE DAILY & WEEKLY MEMPHIS "AVALANCHE"

Largest, Best,

—AND—

MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED

Paper in Tennessee.

TERMS:

DAILY AVALANCHE, $10 Per Annum.

WEEKLY AVALANCHE, $2 Per Annum.

$1.75 to Clubs of Ten Each.

Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

The AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expressions of admiration from its friends and the press. What it has lost in width of column is more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives its pages a greater breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat typography and clearness of print, it will now be readily accepted as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We renew our congratulations to our neighbor upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic tact and enterprise.—[Memphis Appeal.

We are pleased to see the evidence of prosperity in our AVALANCHE neighbor, who appears this morning in greatly enlarged proportions and in new dress. The improvement made is sure, and the outer garb deserves a large reward. It will require a strong editorial staff to fill well its capacious columns. We are compelled to put hoops on our biggest thoughts, and compress them into smallest compass. Eminent success to you, neighbor.—[Memphis Ledger.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis AVALANCHE upon the recent enlargement and much improved appearance of that vigorous, independent and entertaining journal. It is unexceptional in typography and general make-up of its "departments." In all respects the number before us, of the 12th, is a model newspaper.—[Nashville Ban

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	11:45 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	10:50 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)	.....	5:00 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	6:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 273 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	8:30 p.m.	4:45 a.m.
Night Express	9:20 a.m.	3:40 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express train, which goes through to Nashville without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 275½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Express (daily)	3:40 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Sardis Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight North, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (daily, except Sunday)	3:10 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 273½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 29½ hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 259½ Main street.

S. M. LEVERMORE, General Sup't.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at	7:30 a.m.
Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at	7:30 a.m.
Arriving at Memphis at	1:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at ..... 2:05 p.m.

Arrive at ..... 3:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., N. Y. York, Nashville, and all cities North and East, at ..... 12:40 p.m.

Arrive at ..... 1:15 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at ..... 3:00 p.m. and 10:40 p.m.

Arrive at ..... 9:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Mississippi & Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at ..... 3:00 p.m.

Arrive at ..... 3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Memphis and Louisville, and branch Railroads, at ..... 2:05 p.m.

Arrive at ..... 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and West Tennessee Railroads, at ..... 12:40 p.m.

Arrive at ..... 1:15 p.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Madison, Duval's Bluff, and Little Rock, Ark.—tri-weekly—at ..... 6:00 a.m.

Arrive at ..... 1:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and all landings on Arkansas and White Rivers—semi-weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays—at ..... 3:30 p.m.

Arrive Mondays and Fridays at ..... 6:00 a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, South (semi-weekly) Tuesdays and Saturdays at ..... 3:30 p.m.

Arrive Mondays and Fridays at ..... 7:00. a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, North (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays at ..... 3:30 p.m.

Arrive Mondays and Thursdays at ..... 7:00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

Weights of Produce,

As established by law or custom in Memphis.

	Lbs. to bush'		Lbs. to bush.
Wheat	60	Millet Seed	50
Corn	56	Red Top Seed	14
Corn in Ear	70	Osage Orange Seed	36
Corn Meal	50	Sorghum Seed	42
Rye	56	Blue Grass	14
Oats	33	Buckwheat	52
Barley	48	Onions	57
Irish Potatoes	60	Top Onion Sets	28
Sweet Potatoes	50	Peas	60
Beans	60	Split Peas	60
Castor Beans	44	Dried Apples	24
Bran	20	Dried Peaches	33
Clover Seed	60	Malt	34
Timothy Seed	45	Salt	50
Hungarian Seed	48	Turnips	57
Hemp Seed	44	Coal	80
Flax Seed	56		

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	3@3¼	25@¼
Gold drafts on New York	—	25 @ —
Silver	25@30	30 @ 32

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern Cities	¼@¾ dis.	par@¾ dis.
Exchange on N. Orleans	¼@¾ dis.	¼ prem
" Nashville	¼@¾ dis.	par @¼ prm

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 80
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 80
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 80
On France, 5 francs	1 02
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 12
On " 1 Prussian "	1 02
On " 1 guilder	56
On " " silver	71
On Sweden 1 rikslaller	42
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 52

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	113½	5-20's of '65, new	109½
5-20's of '62	109½	5-20's of '67, new	109½
5-20's of '64	111	5-20's of '68, new	110
5-20's of '65	112¾	10-40's	109¼

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	72@73	75@78
County scrip	72@	77@80
Police scrip	72@	78@80
School scrip	90@	92@95

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$ 40
120's, " " 1812	120
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	160
160's, not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	66@
" new	80@
" coupons	80@
Memphis city bonds, plain ex coupons	75@80
" " " bonding	75@80
" " " 8 ind'dy M & C R Co.	62@65
M. & L. R. R. 8 per cent. bonds	65@
" " " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	60@
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	46@48½
Miss & Tenn. R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	—
" " " 2d "	25@
" Central " 1st "	67@
" " " 1st " coupons	60@
" " " 2d " bonds	60@
" " " 2d " coupons	45@
M. and O. R. R. 6 per cent. bonds	25@
" " " 10 per cent. bonds	35@
M. and O. R. R. 6 per cent. bonds	35@
" " " 10 per cent. bonds	35@

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, }
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1869. }

The weather continues very pleasant and business in our general market is brisk, especially in groceries and provisions, though there is scarcely any movement of consequence in cotton. Sugar is on the upward scale in consequence of an excited and advancing market in New York, which intelligence was communicated to two or three of our leading houses this morning in the way of private dispatches. Hard sugars are now held 1 to 1½c higher and an advance in Louisiana descriptions is anticipated. One of the New York dispatches received reported an excited market with hard refined 17c; prime Demarara, 15c; choice do., 15½c and syrups advancing. Doubtless the condition of things in Cuba is considered more likely to result in short crops, the effect of which is to enhance prices of other descriptions. Provisions remain firm and are fairly active. Large receipts of corn have brought about a decline, as exceeding the demand. It is encouraging to note the presence here at this time of merchants from along the line of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, who for several years past have traded exclusively in Louisville and have at length learned that all things considered, they can do much better in Memphis. One of these bought a bill of $6,000 to-day and another went into the market to the extent of $2,500, while we noticed also a single shipment of 3,000 pounds groceries to Brownsville, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad. Several days ago a Somerville merchant bought a bill here for the first time in several years, amounting to $5,500. Arkansas merchants are well represented in town and buying liberally but judiciously. In fact trade was better yesterday and to-day than at any time since the holidays, and indications of continued activity are numerous. The wagon trade is very satisfactory. Our merchants are generally confident of a brisk and profitable season. In dry goods there is little or nothing at present beyond filling out assortments, but it is not expected that there should be any movement in this branch at this period as being between two seasons.

The money market is quiet and easy, with the supply of exchange fair, but the demand greater than the amount making at the leading banks. There is little or no currency coming in. New Orleans exchange is ¼ per cent. off buying and par to ¼ per cent. selling. Eastern cotton bills passes at ½ to ¾ per cent. discount. Bankers check on the East and North at ¼ off to par.

Gold is in light supply, but generally equal to the current demand. We note a dealer's sale of $300 at 135¼, and a bid of 135 on $3,000, though most dealers offered only 134½. It opened at 135¼ in New York, was 135¼ at noon, and closed at 135.

There was no movement in scrip beyond a few small purchases of county warrants at 74 to 75, and a sale of $800 city warrants at 78.

Stocks and securities are in demand, with few on the market. One of the banks has a letter from New York enquiring for Memphis and Little Rock Railroad bonds at 65, but there are none offering. A New York circular of the 8th quotes Memphis city bonds at 52¾ to 53¼. Mississippi Central Railroad bonds (first mortgage) are wanted at 63 to 65.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature providing for the taxation of National Bank stock as personal property and in the district where the owner reside, unless he elect otherwise.

Cotton Market.

The market opened firm and quiet, but under depressing news from New York and Liverpool eased off so as to let in two or three buyers at lower rates, and then closed dull, with 28¼c, a full price for Liverpool middling in the estimation of buyers, and factors asking 28½ to 29c. The telegrames received were so "bungled" up that it was impossible to arrive at the situation in Liverpool with any certainty as far as sales for the week and visible supply are concerned. Sales for the day were about 1,000 bales at irregular prices. Early in the day, as high as 28¾ to 29c was realized on middling, and a table of 131 bales strict middling, sold by Newton Ford & Co., brought 29¾c for 70 bales, 29¾c for 30 bales, and 30c for 31 bales. About 11 a.m., after the first news from New York, a table of good ordinary—190 bales—was sold at 27¼c, and a table of 40 bales middling at 28½c. About 4 p.m. there was a sale of 104 middling at 28¾c which was the best that could be done at that hour, though few, if any lists were to be had at that price. The statement of stock at New York will be taken with due allowance. The stock last Saturday was 70,000 bales, and must be nearer 80,000 than 60,000 now. In the unsettled state of the market at the close we are unable to strike quotations with any degree of accuracy.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, February 12, 1869. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	47
Received to-day	2,338
Received previously	184,651—186,989
	187,036
Exported to-day	650
Exported previously	165,942—166,622
Stock at noon	20,384

Of receipts 440 bales came per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 422 per Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 100 per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 98 per Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, 1,148 by steamers and 100 by wagons. The Memphis and Ohio carried out 219 bales, and the Memphis and Charleston 471. Increase of stock since last statement 1,628 bales.

The statement of cotton at this point this time last year was as follows: On hand September 1st, 1867, 1,080 bales; received to-day, 1,773 bales; received previously, 192,505; total to February 12, 1868, 194,278; exported to-day, 1,780; exported previously, 170,112; total, 171,892; stock, 23,406 bales. Middling was active at 19½ to 20c.

The statement of cotton at Liverpool and afloat, as nearly as can be made out from the dispatches received, compares with the statement for the corresponding week last year and for last week, as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Stock	260,000	250,000	288,000
American	80,000	80,000	122,000
Afloat	290,000	277,000	240,000
American	116,000	105,000	140,000
Week's sales	60,000	140,000	115,000
To Exporters	15,000	15,000	25,000
To Speculators	22,000	65,000	19,000

As the critical time in cotton is now a hand, and everybody is watching the situation with anxiety, views from a New York standpoint are of considerable interest. We extract from Norton, Slaughter & Co.'s monthly circular, dated New York, February 1, as follows:

We have no wish to offer any extended reflections on the situation of the market or its prospects. Its present position is an anomalous one, showing no relative harmony in prices in the various markets of this country and England, but on the contrary an irregular but wide disparity.

The total stocks in Liverpool have been reduced during the month 33,000 bales, and the stock of American 5,000 bales, but the supplies afloat for that port are now 36,000 bales in excess of a month ago, which excess is all of American growth. The actual total stock in Liverpool is now 269,000 bales, including 77,000 bales of American, and at sea 30,000 bales, including 14,000 bales from the United States—total supplies in port and at sea 570,000 bales. On the 1st of January the total stocks were 352,000 bales, including 82,000 bales of American, and it sea 205,000 bales, including 105,000 bales from the United States—total 617,000 bales—showing a reduction of *immediate* supplies of 47,000 bales. The exports from this country in December were 165,322 bales to Great Britain and 112,431 bales to the Continent, making a total of 277,753 bales. Last month they were less than half, being 102,942 to Great Britain and 31,568 to the Continent—total, 133,930 bales, showing a decrease from December of 143,823 bales. The excess of American cotton now reported as sea is, we presume, part of December's shipments, and the much lighter exports of last month will soon show a marked decrease at sea and a probable material reduction in the stocks at Liverpool. This result may advance prices on the other side to a point at which shippers on this will be tempted to again enter the market freely, and thus, with the aid of our spinners, the present scale of prices may possibly be maintained. It is now a mere fight between American speculators and foreign spinners, and can only be determined by the *possible* advance in Liverpool, just supposed; but if Liverpool refuse to move up, under tighter supplies, and exporters are thus kept out of the market, our overloaded speculators *will have to succumb*. We think it will not be very long before the issue will be developed. As long as the present state of things continue, and no margin exists for shippers, it will be impossible to move cotton with any activity or advantage, and the market must remain sluggish and unhealthy.

In connection with the question of European supply, we may remark that our latest advices from abroad show nothing of importance. The estimates of supplies from Egypt are considerably reduced. In Brazil a large crop has been planted, but that country being subject to so many drawbacks in the way of climate, change and damaging rains, no reliable estimate can now be made of the crop. In India about 15 per cent. more land has been planted, and the crops, with the exception of the important Dholleran district, are very good, and a month earlier than last year. It is now expected that the exports from India will be about equal to last year.

As stated in our last circular, the amount planted in this country for 1869 will no doubt have a material effect on prices later in the season, but it is yet too early to discount the result. We are bound to believe a very large crop will be put in. The high prices ruling this season tempting to the cultivation of all available space, even to the exclusion of cereals, now relatively much cheaper.

The business of the month, in the aggregate, has been considerably larger than in December, as will be seen by our appended statement of sales and resales. Spinners have taken their usual share, speculators and exporters handling the balance, and contracts are based entirely into export was mostly in transit, and at irregular prices. The sales for future delivery for the month have been considerably less than in December, and made at rather full rates, ranging from 25c early in the month, to 28c last week for low middlings for February, March and April. These contracts are based entirely on low middlings. The sales embracing almost exclusively this grade.

The following shows the weekly receipts at American ports for the month:

Week ending 8th Jan., 1869	74,765	bales.
" " 15th "	72,256	"
" " 22d "	80,783	"
" " 29th "	86,517	"

Being a total of 314,321 bales, against 422,214 bales for the corresponding five weeks of last year.

The sales of the month were distributed as follows:

To spinners	37,707 bales.
To speculators	48,767 "
To exporters	44,885 "
Receipts at all American ports since 1st September, 1868	1,350,826 "
Same period last season	1,256,320 "
Increase this season	94,506 "
Exports from the United States since 1st September, 1868	685,863 "
Same period last season	733,708 "
Decrease this season	48,845 "

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, February 12, 10:30 a.m.—Market opened dull. Receipts for the week at this port 20,155 bales; exports since January, 28,073 bales; stock on hand, 58,500 bales; uplands 28½ to 30½c.

11:35 a.m.—Cotton market quiet and unchanged in prices.

1:45 p.m.—Cotton market is dull and easier. Sales up to this time to-day, 2,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; uplands, 30 to 30¼c.

4:10 p.m.—Ordinary, 27½c; good ordinary, 28¼c; low middling, 29¼c; middling, 30c; good middling, 31c. The market closed dull and heavy. Sales to spinners, 500 bales; to speculators, 777; for export, 914 bales. There were contracts made for 300 bales low middling deliverable in March, at 30c; 200 bales low middling, deliverable in March, at 29¾c.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, February 12—1 p.m.—The cotton market is dull, but prices are unchanged. Stock afloat, 286,000 bales, of which amount 116,000 are American. Stock in port, 260,000 bales, of which amount 93,000 are American.

4:30 p.m.—Cotton market closed easier in tone, but not lower in prices. Middling uplands, 12¾d and Orleans 12¾d. Sales for the day 8,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—Steady at $5 50@6 50 per bbl, in store.

BUTTER—The demand for choice is better and the supply light, but common and country is neglected and nominal. We quote choice tub and roll, 35 to 38c.

BRAN—Market easy at $25@26 ₱ ton, shipping order.

BACON—Demand light and market easy. Clearsides, 19 to 19½c; shoulders, 15¼ to 15½c; breakfast bacon and sugar-cured hams, 19 to 21c; old hams unsaleable.

BEEF—We quote fresh slaughtered at 3 to 5c ₱ lb for fore and 8 to 10c for hindquarters.

BEANS—Dull at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel for navy, and $2 50 for inferior.

BEESWAX—Receipts light and demond good at 30 to 35 ₱ lb.

BAGGING, ROPE, TIES AND TWINE.—Movement very light and mostly in a retail way. We quote various brands Kentucky 2 lb bagging, 21 to 22½c, and 1½ lb, 14 to 15c; iron ties, $7@7 50 ₱ 100 lbs; rope, 6¼ to 8c for hand and 9 to 10c for machine; bailing twine, 19 to 20c; sacking twine, 33 to 35c.

CORN—Receipts excessive and market dull. Buyers offer 70c for shelled and sellers claim 75c. Early in the day there was a sale of 130 sks at 73c. In store, 75 to 80c.

CORN MEAL—Quiet and firm at $3 50@$3 75 per bbl in store. We note a sale of 40 bbls fresh bolted on levee at $3 40.

CHICKENS—Active at $6@6 50 per doz for good full grown.

COTTON SEED—Peeler in good demand and selling at 10c ₱ lb in quantities of less than five bushels. In quantities of five bushels and over, $3 ₱ bushel is the price.

CHEESE—Market firm at 20c for Western reserve, 20½c for English dairy and 21c for Factory, selections, in store.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged, jobbing as follows: Ordinary Rio, 20 to 21c; fair do, 22½ to 23c; good do, 23 to 23½c; prime do, 24 to 25c; choice do, 25½ to 26. Java, 35 to 36c.

CANDLES—Quiet and firm at 18 to 19c for star 12 oz, in boxes, half boxes, and quarters.

CEMENT—A moderate jobbing trade at $2 75@3 ₱ bbl for hydraulic, in store.

DRIED FRUIT—Buyers at 7 to 9c ₱ lb for apples and 9 to 12c for peaches.

EGGS—Market overstocked and dull; jobbing at 18 to 20c per dozen.

FLOUR—Low grades fairly active and fancy brands dull. We note sales of 60 bbls superfine at $6 25; 50 do. at $6 40; 20 do. at $6 50; 32 extra at $7 25; 20 bbls Planters XXX, at $8 25; 40 bbls extra family, at $10; 10 bbls medium do., at $9. Fancy brands, $11@13.

FURS, ETC.—In demand. We quote: Raccoon, No. 1, 60 to 65c; No. 2, 30 to 35c; No. 3, 15 to 16c. Mink, No. 1, $1 50 to $3; No. 2, 75c to $1 50; No. 3, 25 to 75c. Otter, No. 1, $5 to $6; No. 2, $2 50 to $3; No. 3, $1 25 to $1 50. Opossum, 5 to 8c; fox, 40 to 50c; wild cat, 30 to 40c; house cat, 10c; muskrat, 15 to 20c; skunk, 10 to 50c; wolf, $1 50 to $3; bear, $1 to $5; beaver, ₱ lb, $1 to $1 50; deer, winter, 30c; summer, 35 to 0c.

GRITS—Quiet at $6 75 to 7 25 per bbl.

GREASE—In demand at 7 to 10c per lb.

HOG'S Blue at 2½ to 3c; Yellow at 3½c.

HAY—Market quiet and easy at $27 @28 per ton for timothy, in store, and $25 per ton, at the river.

HIDES—Demand good at prevailing quotations. Flint, 21 to 22c; dry salted, 19 to 20c; green salted, 10@11c; green from butchers, 9 to 9½c; green deer skins, 15 to 18c.

LARD—Market generally firmer but active. We note a sale of 30 caddies of 3, 5, 7 and 10 lbs at 23c, and sales of keg at 22¼c, though 22½ to 23c was the ruling price. Tierce lard 21c.

LIME—A fair jobbing trade with store prices $1 75 ₱ bbl for Louisville and $2 to $2 25 for Cape, Alabama and Eureka.

LEATHER—Market firm. Oak sole ₱ lb, 42 to 46c; Hemlock sole, 35 to 38c; French calf skins ₱ doz, $50@80; American do., $30@50; linings, per doz., $3 50@12; toppings, $13@15.

MOLASSES—Holders asking generally and advancing 5c per gallon on Louisiana and market firm with sales at 82½ to 85c for choice in bbls and 5 to 10c higher in hhds and kegs. Common to fair, 65 to 75c. Sorghum, 50 to 60c.

MUTTON—Quiet at 10 to 11c, dressed.

OILS—Quiet. Carbon, 40 to 45c per gallon. Linseed, raw, $1 20; do. boiled, $1 25; train, $1 26; land, $1 70@1 75; lubricating, 50c; patent sperm, 25c.

OATS—Some inferior on levee but not much choice. We note sales of 70 sks white at 75c and 50 sks black, in store, at 60c.

POTATOES—Peachblows generally firm at $3 per bbl, in store, though there were further sales at $2 75. Seed varieties a shade lower. We note sales of 300 bbls Carters at $4 25, with 100 bbls delivered at $4 60. We quote russets, $3 50@3 75; early Goodrich, $5 50@6, and London ladies, $5 to $6.

PORK—Market fairly active and firm. We quote jobbing prices $35@$36 for mess, $36 for prime mess, $28 50@29 for rump, $30 for extra prime and $25 for jowls. Bulk meats in large supply and fairly active at 18c for clearsides, 17¼ to 17½c for sides, 16½ to 16¾c for shoulders, 16 to 16½c for hams, 8c for heads and jowls and 14½ to 14¾c for shoulders. Dressed hogs continue dull, 12¾ to 13½c.

FLOWSee every plows, $4 15@4 50 each.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 ₱ keg. for rifle

SUGAR—Market more active and tending upward in consequence of advance in New York and Louisiana, and prices unsettled. Considerable crushed, etc., was taken up on speculation at 17c by the knowing ones and 18 to 18½c while A remains at 17½c. Coffee 17 to 19½c. Cuba Muscovado we quote at 16½ to 17c for white clarified, 15½ to 16½c for yellow clarified, 12 to 13c for fair old process, and 14 to 15c for prime to choice do.

SOAP—We quote German 10c and yellow Erasive, 8c ₱ lb.

SALT—Market quiet. 280 lb barrels $3@3 25; large barrels $3 50@3 75; dairy salt per barrel of 280 lbs, $4@4 25; per barrel of 7 bushels, $4 75@5; Liverpool per sack, $2 50 to $2 75 for coarse and $2 75 to $3 for fine.

SHOT—Drop, $3 to $3 15 per sack; buck, $3 25 to $3 40.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

SODA—Quiet at 6@10c, in kegs and boxes.

TAR—Quiet at $5 50@6 per dozen.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm at 70c ₱ gallon, in lots and 75 to 80c in a small way.

TALLOW—Demand light at 9¼c per lb.

WHISKY—We note a fair demand for good common. Highwines nominally 95c to $1 per gallon.

WHITE LEAD—We quote at $12@13 50 ₱ 100 lbs, according to quality.

DRUGSAND CHEMICALS.

The market for staple drugs and chemicals remains as described last week, save one or two unimportant alterations of prices. Opium has declined East but remains steady here. W. C. Potter, 335 Main street, quotes jobbing prices as follows:

Acid—Acetic, Am. U. S. P. 30c; do. Benzoic, 60c; do. Citric, $1 35; do. Tartaric, powdered, 90c.

Alum—6@7c.

Aloes—Cape, prime, 30c; do. Socotrine True, 81 15.

Ammonia, Aqu, 20°, 16c; Carb; English, in jars, 25c.

Aniseed—Italian, 40c.

Arsenic—Powdered, 12c.

Arnica—Flowers, 30c.

Arrow Root—Bermuda, 60c; do. St. Vincent, 22c.

Assafœtida—55@60c.

Balsam Copaiba—Para, $1 10; do. Tolu $1 50.

Bark—Red True, powdered, $2 10; yellow, powdered, 60c; do. Elm, 18c; do. Elm ground, 20c.

Bay Rum—Per gallon, $3 75.

Blue Vitriol—13@14c.

Borax—Refined, 45 to 47c.

Brimstone Roll—8 to 9c.

Buchu—Short, 40c; do. long, 65c.

Calomel—1 lb bottles, $1 15@1 25.

Camphor—Refined, $1 40.

Cantharides—Powdered, $2.

Canary Seed—14 to 16.

Cardamom Seed—Malabar, new, $4 10@$5 50.

Caraway Seed—30c.

Castor Oil—Per gallon, $2 80 to $3.

Chamomile Flowers—Roman, 55 to 60c; do. German, 45@50c.

Chinoidine, P and W, 24c.

Chlorate Potassa, 65c.

Chloroform, (bottls. extra) $1 65.

Cochineal—Honduras, silvered, $1 60 to $1 65.

Colocynth, 75c.

Copperas, 3½ to 4c.

Coriander Seed, 18c.

Cream Tartar—Powdered, pure, 55@65c.

Cudbear, 40 to 45c.

Cubebs, 45c.

Epsom Salts, 8 to 9c.

Flax Seed—Ground, 10c.

Ginger—African, 24 to 26c; do. Jamaica 42 to 46c.

Glycerine—Bowers, 95c; do. Vienna, 65c.

Gum Arabic—1st select, $1 10; do. sorts, sifted, 65c; Gum Benzoin, 75c; Gum Castechu, 22c.

Indigo—Manilla, genuine, $1 45 to $1 50.

Spanish Float, $1 65 to $1 75.

Iodide Potash—1 lb bottles, $5 50 to $5 75.

Ipecac Root—Rio, $3 to $3 10; powdered pure, $3 40 to $3 60.

Mace, $1 60@1 70.

Madder, 23c.

Morphine, P. and W. $15 50@16.

Nutmegs, $1 60@1 65.

Oil Bergamott, $9; Oil Cassia, $4 20@4 25.

Oil Cloves, $4 90@5 10; Oil Lemon, $4 50@$4 80; Oil Olive, per gallon, $2 50; Oil Peppermint, $5@5 50.

Gum Opium, $22 50@23.

Peppers—Zanzibar, 40c; ground, pure, 50c. Black pepper, 42c. Pil, Hydrarg, 65c. Pimento, 39c.

Quinine, P. and W. $2 20@2 35.

Rhubarb, E. J., $3@3 25.

Castile Soap, 24 to 26c.

Sal Soda, 4 to 4½c.

Bi Carb Soda, 6½@9c.

Sugar Lead, 50 to 55c.

Sulphur Flour, 8½ to 9c.

Dry Goods Market.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings—Stark A, 4-4, 17½c; Augusta, 4-4, 17c; Portsmouth, 4-4, 14c; World Wide, 4-4, 10c; Ashland, 4-4, 11c; Grantville R R, ⅞, 15c; Grantville C, ⅞, 12½c; Augusta, ⅞, 13½c; Rock Island, ⅞, 13c; Exeter A, 4-4, 15c; Pepperell E, 4-4, 16½c; Pepperell O, ⅞, 14c; Pepperell, 10-4 Brown, 35c; Old Colony, 10-4, 40c.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings—Lonsdale, 4-4, 18½c; Hope, 4-4, 16c; Androscoggin, 4-4, 18c; Canoe, ¾, 10c; Greene, ¾, 13½c; Phœnix, 10-4, 50c; Pepperell, 11-4, 62½c.

Canvas—Duck No. 1 to 6, 17c; Swift River, 16c; Brookfield, 16c.

Plaid Osnaburgs—Oakland, 12½c; Rapahannock, 22c; Ottawa, 19c; Maryland, 13c; Tennessee, 26c.

Prints—Merrimack D, 14½c; Lancaster light, 13½c; Merrimack W, 16c; Wamsutta, 16c; Wauregon, 12½c; Cocheco, 14½c; Sprague's 13½c; London Mourning, 13½c

Brown Drills—Stark A, 19c; Augusta, 18c; Winthrop, 14½.

Linseys—Black Rock, 22c; Park, No. 35, 20c; Clyde, 30c; Park, No. 50, 25c; White Rock, 24.

Osnaburgs—Kentucky ⅜, 19c; Rock Factory, 18½c; Kentucky 4-4, 22c; Old Kentucky, 20c.

Tickings—Conestoga Ex. 4-4, 28½; Albany, 10c; Conestoga ⅞, 26c; Swift River, 17c; Hamilton 4-4, 27½c.

Spool Cotton—Coats', per dozen, $1; Swarts', 90c.

Braids—Worsted skirt braids, 75c.

American Delaines—Hamilton, 21c; Armour's, 21c; Manchester, 21c.

Hoop Skirts—1¼ inch tape, 25c per dozen springs; 2 inch tape, 40 to 75c per dozen springs.

Balmoral Skirts—Popular, $14 per dozen, assorted; Bruner's, $20 per dozen, assorted.

News and Other Paragraphs.

The Clem trial is progressing in Indianapolis.

Fred. Douglas is lecturing in Cincinnati.

John Teigler, aged nineteen, was found dead on his father's premises, in Cincinnati, Tuesday. He died by his own hand.

The people of Buffalo are discussing the question whether to build a bridge over Buffalo river, or dig a tunnel under it, following Chicago's example. A tunnel would cost about $360,000.

London papers announce the failure of Morgan, Wilburne & Co., merchants, whose liabilities are half a million sterling, and the suspension of Ward & Co., of Bradford, England. Liabilities heavy.

An Omaha (9th) special to the St Louis *Democrat*, says: "E. B. Gallow, saloon keeper, was this morning driven out of town by indignant neighbors, for having seduced his adopted daughter, with whom, it appears, he has for some time had an incestuous intercourse."

The bill reported by Mr. Paine from the Reconstruction Committee for the removal of political disabilities from certain parties, embraces 236 persons, including 10 from Alabama, 12 from Arkansas, 7 from Georgia, 7 from Virginia, 5 from Tennessee, 5 from South Carolina, 1 from Louisiana, 1 from North Carolina, 3 from Texas, 107 from Mississippi, 1 from District of Columbia, and 5 from Kentucky. The last are D. Howard Smith, of Franklin county; Phillip Lee, of Jefferson county; David O. Harris, of Woodford county, James W. Schoeling, of Marion county. The name included from Louisiana is that of Michael Hahn, of New Orleans. The list includes the names of no persons who were notoriously prominent in the rebellion.

Crime in New York.

It is asserted by the New York journals that no similar period of time has been so fruitful in daring robberies and burglaries in that city as the past ten days. All the criminals of the country, it is stated, have made a preconcerted raid on the metropolis. The audacity and boldness of the robbers and burglars are reported to be unparalleled, and that of any of their number who it is contended, has apparently no effect in deterring the remainder. The operations of the law in New York are ordinarily so slow that they entertain hopes of escape even if so unfortunate as to be arrested. The courts are, therefore, advised to enforce the law with vigor, and one judge is especially praised for disposing of over one hundred cases of felony within three weeks' time.

WEST FLORIDA.—Before adjourning, the Legislature of Florida adopted resolutions authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners to negotiate with the commissioners of Alabama for the cession of West Florida to the latter State; also authorizing an election to be held in that section of the State to test the popular will on the matter of annexation. The Legislature or the people of Florida, and the Congress of the United States, are to approve the transfer before it can be regarded as final.

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